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EVOLUTION.

"Think not, O man, you're done with me!"
Cries Love, as down there crashes
A heart's last idol from its niche
To join, 'mid dust and ashes,
The wrecks and ruins of the Past:
" 'Goodby!' you say in sorrow,
'Goodby, dear Love!' and yet you'll live
To give me glad 'Good morrow!'

"Make of your heart one splendid shrine!
Too many and too little
Have been the idols treasured there;
Beneath Time's touch grown brittle,
They break and crumble into dust;
Yet fear not, nor falter.
But, for the One True Goddess, bid
You rear the one true altar!"
—Mary Norton Bradford.

A STORM.

Athwart the sky a gruesome fleet of murky clouds is sailing;
Among the leafless boughs the wind is ominously wailing.
Low-lying in the western skies,
The moon, a silver shallop plies.
Beneath, a crimson thread is spun—
The parting glory of the sun.

Dark grows the sky and darker yet, while evening shades descending,
Obscure the landscape and I feel the chill of storms impending.
Borne on the ever-strengthening breeze
I hear the soughing of the trees,
And sounding from the rocky shore,
The angry ocean's sullen roar.

With curtains drawn and bolted door, I mock the tempest's raving;
Tho' all without is cold and dark, sweet peace my soul is laving.
I hear the fusillade of leaves,
Hurled upward to my cottage eaves,
Then loud against the lattice pane,
The fury of the driving rain.

Serene I lay me down to sleep—lulled by the ocean's surges;
The sounds that are my lullabys may be another's dirges.
Tho' Death and Peril walk abroad,
I fear them not, but trust in God.
I care not for the Storm King's wrath,
Safe sheltered by my cottage hearth.
—Geoffrey Jeffries in the Lewiston Evening Journal.

UNDER THE DAISIES.

I've just been learning the lesson of life,
The sad, sad lesson of loving;
And all of its powers for pleasure or pain
Been slowly and sadly proving;
And all that's left of the bright, bright dream,
With its thousand brilliant phases,
Is a handful of dust, in a coffin hid—
A coffin under the daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.

And thus forever throughout this wide world,
Is love a sorrow proving,
There are still many sorrowful things in life,
But the saddest of all is loving;
The life of some is worse than death,
For Fate a high wall oft raises,
And far better than life with two hearts estranged
Is a low grave starred with daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.

And so 'tis better we lived as we did,
The summer of love together,
And that one of us tired and lay down to rest
Ere the coming of wintry weather;
For the saddest of love is love grown cold,
And 'tis one of its surest phases,
So I bless my lot, tho' with breaking heart,
For that grave enstarred with daisies,
The beautiful, beautiful daisies,
The snowy, snowy daisies.
—H. Millard.

ENGLAND'S NEW MINISTER TO CHINA

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the new British minister to China, began his career in the diplomatic service in 1865 as interpreter of Japanese at the Japanese mission. Three years later he was made Japanese secretary and in 1876 he was promoted to be second secretary of legation. From Japan he went to Bangkok as British agent, and was knighted about that time. After a few years of service in the British mission at Montevideo, Sir Ernest was appointed minister to Morocco, and in 1885 he returned to Japan as plenipotentiary. The new emissary to China is one of the finest living Japanese scholars. He is a master of the literature of that country and is thoroughly familiar with Japanese social institutions.

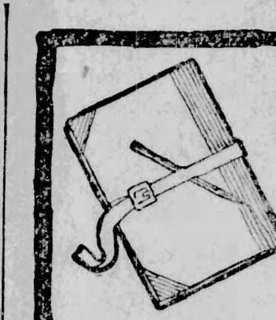
SIR ERNEST MASON SATOW.

CABINET MINISTERS' COATS-OF-ARMS

Mr. Chamberlain is the only member of the cabinet who does not possess a coat-of-arms beyond that which E. T. Reed has bestowed upon him in his "Giving 'Em Fits" series. The cabinet, as a whole, however, is sufficiently well supplied with armorial bearings, both ancient and modern. The most distinguished, perhaps, are those of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who is entitled to quarter the royal arms of Plantagenet, in right of descent from Princess Mary, second daughter of Henry VII, by his queen, the Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, the daughter and eventual heir of Edward IV. Some of the mottoes are illuminating. Thus, the premier's is "Sero and Serio" ("Slow but Sure?"); A. J. Balfour's "Virtus ad aethera tendit," "Merit seeks the upper chamber"); the Duke of Devonshire, "Cavendo tutus" ("Who's Cavendish? The safe man"); Lord Halsbury, "Ne vile velis" ("Cheap at any price"), and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, "Tout en bon heure" ("All in good time"). The last evidently refers to the reduction of taxation.—London Chronicle.

No Such Word as Fail.

"The ignorance of College graduates," observed the business man, "when it comes to practical affairs, is painful. The other day a young man, a bachelor of arts, came to me seeking employment, and freely confessed that he knew no such word as fail. Wholly unacquainted, it would seem, with the process by which wealth is amassed."—Detroit Journal.



FIRST CENSUS of PORTO RICO

The first American census of Porto Rico was made between November 10 and December 20, 1899, on the same lines as the census of Cuba, and the detailed report has just been issued from the government printing office at Washington. It is a cloth-bound volume of 418 pages, uniform with the report of the Cuban census, already noticed in these columns.

As in the case of the larger island, the census was taken by native enumerators. The assistant director, Mr. Harrison Dingman, an experienced officer of the United States census, who went to the island to superintend the field work, pays high tribute to their efficiency and care. Of the 917 enumerators, 62 were women, and thus, for the first time in Porto Rico, as in the census of Cuba, women were given public employment.

The report begins with an historical sketch of the island, and a geographical description. Porto Rico is a little over 100 miles in length, with a breadth of about 36, thus having about 3,600 square miles. The total population in 1899 was 953,243, which gives a density of about 265 to the square mile—which is greater than that of most of the states of the Union. It is nearly twice that of Pennsylvania, and three times that of Illinois, and is more than seven times that of Cuba.

The people of Porto Rico are a rural community. Only 8.7 per cent of the population lives in cities of over 8,000 about 1.5 per cent of the total population. Of these foreigners, more than one-half were born in Spain. The total of males of voting age in the island, classified by race and birthplace, is as follows:

Whites born in Porto Rico	120,295
Whites born in Spain	5,662
Whites born in other coutries	2,104
Colored	73,010
Total	201,071

Of the whites of Porto Rico birth, 35,397 could read, and 12,576 of the colored. Under this educational qualification, the number of those entitled to vote on the island would be 47,973, or about one-fourth of all the males of voting age.

The census schedules have classified the population as regards conjugal conditions into three groups—single, married and widowed. As the population is practically all Catholic, the class of divorced persons is not represented, as the Roman Catholic church does not permit divorces.

But under this heading of conjugal relation another classification was necessary, as was the case in Cuba—of persons living together in the relation of conjugality without being married. This class is large, not only in Cuba and Porto Rico, but in all Spanish American countries. It is said to owe its existence to the fact that the only legal authority for sanctioning marriage is the Catholic church, and the expense of the ceremony has caused it to be dispensed with in large numbers of cases. The figures for

ISLAND OF PORTO RICO.

population. All the places exceeding this population are: San Juan, the capital, 32,048; Ponce and its port, 27,952; Mayaguez, 15,157, and Arecibo, 8,008. The percentage of people of the United States living in cities of over 25,000 was 29.2 per cent by the census of 1890, and is greater by the census taken last year. Porto Rico has 57 cities each with a population of over 1,000, which contain 21.4 per cent of the total population, as compared with 47.1 per cent in Cuba.

As might be anticipated from this showing, the most of the area of Porto Rico is held as farms, and nearly all the land that can be farmed is under cultivation. The forest areas are small, and almost entirely confined to the higher parts of the mountains. The largest of these tracts is on the mountain of El Yunque, in the Sierre Lupuilla, where may be found areas of original forest, with very large trees of many species, some of which are of great value, such as Spanish cedar, ebony, sandal wood, and many others yet unknown to American markets. Timber is, however, very scarce, and most of that used in building is imported.

The island is roughly rectangular in shape, its greatest length being from east to west. A little to the south of the middle of the breadth it is traversed from east to west by a broken, irregular range of low mountains, which at the eastern end trends northeastward, and reaches its greatest height in the peak of El Yunque, 3,609 feet in altitude, near the northeastern corner of the island. Elsewhere these mountains range from 2,000 to 3,000 feet high. From this range, the land slopes northward and southward in broad undulations, deeply cut by streams, giving most of the interior a steep, hilly surface, gradually becoming more level as it approaches the coast. The latter is low, and with few good harbors, that of San Juan being the best.

Lying in the tropics, Porto Rico is within the region of the southwest trade winds, which blow with great regularity. The average annual temperature at San Juan ranges from 78 to 82 degrees. The average monthly temperature ranges from 75 degrees in January to 82 in August. Severe storms occur, and the rainfall is heavy, that at San Juan averaging 62 inches, nearly two-thirds of this coming in summer and autumn, the rainy season. In some parts of the island it reaches 100 inches. During the rainy season the humidity is very great.

Aside from the military road constructed by the Spanish government from San Juan to Ponce, there are no roads worthy of the name, except those now under construction by the United States government. The other roads are impassable, as a rule, except by pack trains. Even near the cities they can not be used by wagons in the rainy season.

Politically, Porto Rico is divided into seven departments or provinces, and these into 69 municipal districts. These in turn are divided into barrios.

As to race, the population of the island is made up as follows:

Native white	578,009
Foreign white	11,417
Negro	59,390
Mixed	304,352
Chinese	75
Total	953,243

There are few, if any localities in the Americas in which the proportion of native born is so great as in Porto Rico. There are but 13,782 foreign born, or the whole island in regard to conjugal state, are as follows:

Single	664,077
Married	158,570
Living together by mutual consent	84,241
Widowed	46,052
Unknown	303
Total	953,243

In the whole island of Porto Rico only about one person in six is able to read. And of those who have any education, less than one-half of one per cent have any above the most rudimentary. In number, there are but 5,045 with higher education. Of the entire population, only 158,852 are able to read, or with any a higher degree of education, while 794,391 are totally illiterate. The proportion of illiterates in Porto Rico is greater than in any of the other West Indian islands, or in any state in the Union.

The present civil government of the island is moving energetically to remedy this state of things by establishing schools and gathering the children of school age therein. For the year preceding November 10, 1899, the date of the census, the number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 years attending school was 25,798, out of a total number between those ages of 322,393. That is, but 8 per cent of the children of proper age were enjoying school privileges during that year.

The number of persons engaged in gainful occupations was 316,365, or 33.1 per cent of the total population. This compares with 36.3 per cent in the United States, and 39.8 per cent in Cuba. The industries of the island being mainly agricultural, more than half the persons at work for gain pursue that occupation. The five general groups of occupations are as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining	198,761
Domestic and personal service	64,819
Manufacturing and personal industries	26,515
Trade and transportation	24,076
Professional service	2,194

The proportion of breadwinners engaged in agriculture in Cuba is about 10 per cent higher than in the United States, and in Porto Rico nearly 15 per cent higher than in Cuba. About five-eighths of those in Porto Rico are engaged in this pursuit.

The leading product of the island is coffee. Sugar comes next, but a long way behind; and bananas stand next. Of the total area of cultivated land, 41 per cent is devoted to coffee culture, 15 to that of sugar cane, 14 to bananas, 8 to sweet potatoes, 4 to Indian corn, 2 to malangas, 2 to rice, 1 to cocoanuts, and 1 to tobacco.

The malanga, or malanja, is a variety of celadium; the broad-leaved plant, with variagated leaves, often seen on city lawns. The malanja is caladium esculentum. It has a large, bulbous root. The natives remove the peel, which is bitter, and eat the root, which takes the same place in their menu the potato occupies in ours.

The census report devotes considerable space to description of the mode of cultivation of these different crops, with a number of excellent half-tone illustrations, from photographs, of different steps. Like the Cuban census report, it has also a number of illustrations of the principal towns, and of views in the island, whiah give one a good idea of Uncle Sam's pretty little West Indian possession.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

LIVING BY HIS BOOKS.

An amusing story is told of Robert Buchanon, the author, who, like many another well-known literary man, had a hard struggle at the beginning of his career. He had just published one of his early novels when one day he found himself the possessor of a fine appetite, but without any money in his pocket at the moment to get a meal. He thought of ways and means for some time, and finally hit upon an idea.

He went to the office of his publisher and asked for three copies of his new novel, directing that the cost should be placed to his account. Armed with the fresh, nicely bound volumes, he immediately sought out the nearest second-hand book seller and disposed of the copies for as much as they would bring.

"I remember I enjoyed that dinner tremendously," he said. "It proved to my entire satisfaction that even the humblest author could live by his books!"

A Natural Supposition.

"Actor Coquelin says he goes over his part while he is shaving."

"I should think he'd be apt to cut some of his lines."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FAITHFUL SHEPHERD DOGS

Last October a cold spell in Montana killed a sheep herder in the Great Fall district, two feet of snow covering the range in places, and the thermometer indicated 40 degrees below zero, says the Portland Oregonian. The herder was frozen to death on the prairies while caring for the sheep, and it was three days before his fate was known to his employers. Two shepherd dogs were with him when he died, and one of these stayed with his body while the other attended to the sheep, just as though the herder had been with him. The dog drove them out on the range in the morning and back again at night, guarding them from wolves and preventing them from straying off. Neither dog had anything to eat during the three days' vigil so far as could be ascertained, but the 2,500 sheep thrived as well, apparently, as though directed by human agency. The singular fact about the matter is that these faithful animals would have starved to death rather than harm one of the sheep left in their charge.

FARM BOY GOES TO THE SENATE

Joseph Ralph Burton, the choice of the Republicans of the Kansas legislature for senator to succeed Lucien Baker, is a native of southern Indiana. He began life as a farm boy, such as was pictured by Edward Eggleston, in "A Hoosier Schoolmaster." By giving lessons in elocution he paid his expenses at college. Later he practiced law at Princeton, Ind., where he married Miss Carrie Webster, a cousin of Congressman S. S. Cox, of New York.

For the last twenty years Mr. Burton

HON. J. R. BURTON.

has been a citizen of Kansas. He gained national distinction by his debates with Senator Pfeffer. In 1896 he secured the caucus nomination for the senate over John J. Ingalls, but a Populist was elected. He once had a fortune, but the collapse of the western boom wiped it out.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH IN OHIO

When the century just closed was in its infancy American Methodism was in its initial stages of organization. Less than 50,000 persons were enrolled in its membership and there were scarce 100 preachers. From that time until 1844 there was a gradual increase and a footing seemed well established when the act of the general conference in the latter year in regard to the slavery question was disapproved by over 300,000 members, who withdrew, leaving the religious body in a deplorable state in the matter of support, and it was not until 23 years afterward that the church succeeded in gathering a membership equal to that which it enjoyed at the time of the secession.

In 1868 there were more than 1,000,000 Methodists in America and from that time on there was nothing to mar the growth of membership until to-day over 3,000,000 members constitute Methodism, with only one exception the largest body of Christians in America.

The history of American Methodism is

OLD CHURCH AT MARIETTA.

the most marvelous fact in the religious history of the nineteenth century. The first church of the century was erected at Marietta, Ohio, in 1801, built entirely of logs and affording the very poorest kind of accommodation, but, nevertheless, faithfully attended by the Ohio pioneers, who traveled a-horse many miles to this crude little cabin, wherein they worshiped while fellow members took turn about in guarding the entrance against attack. The old cabin is yet standing, although in a badly decaying condition.

Strict Rules.

"What credentials must a person have in order to join your new women's club?"

"She must pledge herself not to want to write or read a paper."

BRAVE JENNIE CREEK ON HER WAY TO LONDON

The intrepid act of Jennie Creek, the 11-year-old girl of Millgrove, Ind., in saving the lives of the passengers on a world's fair train in 1893, is still remembered.

Correspondents wrote about her, poets put her name and heroism in verse, artists pictured her, and people of two continents praised her.

It was toward the close of the World's Columbian exposition. A special train on the Pennsylvania railroad was coming east. Most of the passengers were French exhibitors and French visitors. A railroad bridge on the line was burning; it was virtually destroyed when Jennie Creek made the discovery. She knew it was about time for the east-bound flyer. The story as told at the time was that Jennie tore off her red petticoat, scampered down the track and flagged the train as it was almost on the brink of the ruins of the bridge.

She has herself corrected this story. It was not her petticoat which was used, but an old red window curtain, which she jerked from the house in which she lived with her foster parents, for Jennie Creek is an orphan.

When it was all over and the French exhibitors and visitors got home, they wrote to Mr. McKinley, then governor of Ohio, for the name and address of the girl who saved the train. The governor complied with the request. A month later Jennie Creek was decorated by the French Order of the Legion of Honor. She is said to be the second American to wear this insignia.

In June, 1900, she went to Paris at the invitation of the French officials, and was the guest of the city while there.

Now the Pall Mall Gazette has asked her to write her story of how she saved the world's fair train. She will do so, and, at the request of the Pall Mall Gazette, she will carry the manuscript to London.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR

By General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER XIX.

December, and the new commander in Kentucky, already dubbed "Old Rosy," had taken up the lines where Buell dropped them, for Bragg had done as Buell predicted, and not as Halleck would have had him. On Buell's plans, therefore, and not on Halleck's, the army gathered about Nashville, while Bragg threatened from below. There would be stirring times when the opposing forces clashed, and all good men and true were needed at their posts. Brief indeed, and far from happy, was Norman's stay in Cincinnati. The doors of the Lane homestead were closed to him. His first written appeal to Mrs. Lane, assuring her that he had in no wise been the informant in Theodore's case, was returned to the hotel by the hand of State Senator Malloy at an hour when Norman was certain to be out, with a brief curt note to the effect that Mrs. Lane begged to be spared further communication or intrusion. As a result of the fearful shock, Major Lane had suffered a relapse.

"The arrest of a thoughtless, homesick boy," declaimed the senator in the resounding lobby of the Burnet, "as a criminal and a deserter is a monstrous revival of old world despotism not to be tolerated in a free country, and a government that is compelled to resort to such methods can never survive another election, if, indeed, it doesn't bring ruin upon itself during the winter." Evidently the state senator was already preparing the way for "the-war-is-a-failure" party, and taking his cue from his friend and political file leader, Vallandigham. The senator said more. He wondered how a free people could tolerate in their midst a contemptible spy and informer, a fellow, who, snake-like, could strike the breast that warmed it, and bring to shame and misery a household wherein he had for years received the tenderest, kindest welcome. What did the men of Cincinnati think of a cur who would accept the office of following and finally running down before the very eyes of a heartbroken mother and sister an unhappy boy whose worst crime was homesickness and an overmastering desire to throw himself once again into that mother's arms before again marching forth to battle? No wonder even Malloy was breathless before he finished.

Norman heard of it speedily enough, went at once to the provost marshal's office and obtained his written statement to the effect that in no way whatsoever had that young officer been responsible for the arrest of the deserter, Lane. It was a simple matter. The paymaster had descended upon McCook's corps before the march from Crab Orchard to Bowling Green. Money burns in the soldier's pocket. There was little to buy. There was little to do but gamble, and they who were expert at cards won easily the last dollars of the innocents. Theo. Lane could thumb a jack or palm an ace with a dexterity that amazed those who knew what a fool he was in other respects, and that at first baffled his victims. He had won much of the money among the twin guard of the brigade before they finally became convinced; then bitter was the wrath against him, and fearful the threats. The pathetic homesickness to which Malloy made references was nothing less than terror of tar and feathers. Theodore skulked out of camp between two suns and only in the nick of time; bribed his way to Louisville and to haunts he had discovered while on detached service at department headquarters. There he lay in hiding until by the aid of a former soldier pal, named Turpin, whom he knew at the hospital, he saw a way of eluding guards and detectives and getting on to Cincinnati. With many of the wounded officers granted furlough to recuperate, an attendant was sent and Turpin, who was of Lane's height, weight and general description, to-wit, eyes blue, hair light, complexion fair, got the detail to go with Major Payne; came ashore ostensibly for forgotten medicines, and swapped clothing and papers with Lane for the consideration of $25 cash in hand. Theodore loaded up with boxes and bundles, some containing civilian clothes to don aboard the boat, and by waiting until the last minute, easily succeeded in getting aboard. Turpin loaded up with bottles, or the contents thereof, and late that night fell into the clutches of the provost guard, where he was speedily recognized. Then came the query, "Who went with Major Payne?"—a telegram to Cincinnati, an early visit of the provost guard at that point to Payne's stateroom, to that stricken warrior's profane disgust, and a demand where was his attendant? "Damn the attendant!" snarled the major. "He's given me already ten times more bother than benefit. I don't know where he is. I wish he was in"—a place far, far from Cincinnati even in its hottest days—"and you, too!" They found the attendant's uniform and learned that a young civilian leaped from the "guards" to another boat as they squeezed in at the landing. The secret service men had been on the lookout for just such a dodge, and the young fellow in new clothing, who skulked ashore half a block above the Louisville boat, was "shadowed" to the paternal roof, a watch set, the guard sent for and the deed was done. Theodore Lane was a prisoner in the hands of the military authorities, and poor Daisy was ministering to a semi-hysterical mother, who mingled wild words of lamentation for her boy with equally wild imprecations on the head of his betrayer. As for the major above stairs, he sent for Senator Malloy, who in turn sent for the doctor.

No. It was no deed of Norman Holt's, but what woman would not have believed, or professed to believe, an only son, when in such desperate peril? In his blind, unreasoning rage and terror, Theodore had hurled his accusation just as a wounded beast will snap at the ministering hand. Possibly he thought it might command the sympathy of his guard and prompt them to let him go. Possibly he, for the moment at least, really believed it. He had recognized Holt the instant he saw him in the cabin. He had believed, as the night wore on without alarm or annoy, that Holt was really engrossed in the paper, and had not seen him. The major, his charge, querulously took him to task for his long stay, demanded water, and quiet, and, hardly daring to stir, the boy had set in the darkness long hours, trembling. But at last the boat seemed wrapped in slumber. The major, at least, was sound asleep, and, as the dawn came on, Theo noiselessly slipped out of uniform and into the civilian dress, and, as they neared the old, familiar landing, let himself into the cabin and out upon the deck. Home he must go! Almost the last dollar of his ill-gotten gains was spent. "Your friends must get you to Canada, with the bank cashiers and the 'copperheads,' " was what his Louisville pals had told him. Unless Norman Holt had 'blown' upon him, he believed himself unrecognized, unwatched. The street was deserted, save for a dismal cab, when he tapped at the basement door, and was at last admitted by a frightened domestic. It was to Daisy he first confessed, in part, the situation—that he had ran away, after having been refused a furlough to visit them at home, after having been most cruelly treated by everybody. She must get him money, he must run on to Canada and safety, until father and Mr. Malloy could "fix things" for him. In bewilderment, Daisy bade him tell his mother everything, and this he was beginning to do, when heavy footfalls and shod musket butts were heard on the steps, and in terror he darted up the steps, seeking a place to hide. Then came the secret service men, discovery and arrest.

Norman called at the house and begged to speak with Mrs. Lane or Miss Daisy. Mrs. Lane was ill. Miss Lane begged to be excused. Then he wrote to Mrs. Ray, at Lexington, briefly telling her of his presence there, of Theodore's sad plight and of his unjust accusation. This letter he sent by a young officer going thither at once, and in less than 36 hours came the answer. Mrs. Ray, and, if possible, Kate, would come to him without delay. He wrote to Daisy, an earnest, manful letter, protesting against his being judged unheard, and it came back within six hours, apparently unopened, in an outer envelope, addressed in Malloy's portentous fist. Had it come to this that the politician was not only the business, but the domestic dictator at the Lanes'?

On Thursday came Mrs. Ray and, with her, Kate, brave, sympathetic as ever, but looking so worn and tired that Norman was shocked. Together, all three, they went to the Lanes' and were shown into the parlor. Presently a maid came down with the request that Mrs. Ray step upstairs. The same maid shortly reappeared with a little silver tray, a decanter of sherry and some biscuits. It was the old, kindly fashion, but there was nothing further. Kate, often a visitor at the house, followed the maid into the dining room and asked if Miss Daisy were coming down. The reply was that she understood Miss Daisy could not leave her father's bedside, he seemed so feeble. Kate came back to Norman with a troubled face. "We saw this illness coming on him in Washington," said she. "He was dreadfully worried over your trial and that atrocious sentence. He was a comparative stranger to Judge Holt, but we had long known him, and went to the judge at once, and it was he, of course, who took us to the president—"

"It was you who saved me?" interrupted Norman, as he seized her hands, and raised them to his lips. "The time will come when Henry will thank and bless you when he knows all."

A faint flush stole into her pale, serious face, but quickly faded away.

"We went instantly, of course," said she, "but it was Major Lane who telegraphed us to come if we would save you. We couldn't believe the story was true! Mrs. Enyart," and here there were symptoms of another flush, "or rather the captain had written that you would never be ordered—shot, even if so sentenced. But Major Lane knew the war secretary and the situation. He got telegraphic news from Nashville and strove hard with Stanton, who refused to listen and forbade his going to the President. The major took to his bed the day after we got there. Judge Holt took us to the white house. It was a dreadful time, you know. Lee had punished us so at Antietam and got back to Virginia, and Mr. Lincoln looked utterly worn out and broken, but you should have seen his eyes fill as mother told him your story, and then the quaint, sad smile as he told us one of his. Then the judge led us away and it was all over. The order was telegraphed direct, and mother sent me to Major Lane, lying ill at Willard's, and there was Daisy and Mrs. Lane, just arrived, and Daisy clung to me and sobbed with joy. Norman then ran to tell her father."

"And now will neither see nor hear me," answered Norman. "But — God bless you. Kate—sister," and again he raised the slim, soft white hand to his lips and looked into her brimming eyes, and neither of them heard the light step on the stairs; neither saw the slender form that paused at the doorway, then turned and vanished.

A moment later, as Kate arose to send again a message by the maid, the same light step was this time heard in the hallway, and with white, wan face, with but the ghost of a smile, Daisy entered, went straight to Kate's extended arms and kissed her. "Will you come upstairs to mother, just a minute?" said she, then turned, barely glanced at the young soldier, who had come so eagerly forward: "Will you be good enough to take charge of this, Mr. Holt?" were the cold words that greeted him, "and to excuse us?" then led her companion to the door.

"Wait for me, Norman, won't you?" pleaded Kate, with reproachful glance at Daisy, with eager sympathy for him. "I shall be down in a moment."

Without so much as a flitting glance, the girl had handed him an oblong packet. For a moment he stood gazing dumbly after her, then took it to the light. It was addressed in her hand to Lieutenant N. M. Holt, —th Kentucky volunteers, Burnet house, and eagerly he tore it open. Within it was a little note and a check for $300. In wonderment he read:

"My father is too ill to be able to attend to business, and yet, despite our grief and distress and mother's prostration on my brother's account, he insists on attempting to attend to the affairs concerning which you wrote him. Both the doctor and his business partner have objected so strenuously that he is persuaded not to leave his bed, but he bids me assure you that the moment he is able to be about the matter shall have his best attention, and meantime he begs that you will use the inclosed check, which will be duly charged to your account. Under the circumstances a personal interview is impossible, and we are constrained to ask that you excuse us—all. Margaret Lansing Lane."

Stunned and hard hit, Norman Holt strode forth into the frosty air and made straight for the hotel. There he found telegrams and packages awaiting him, but, before opening one, he indorsed that offending check to the order of the original signer and placed it, with just six lines, in an envelope addressed to Miss Lane. Then he opened the first of two brown envelopes.

"Stunning sword, sash and belt awaiting you here from Emmets, also uniform. (Signed.) Enyart."

The second must have been "censored," for words were missing. It came by military telegraph from Nashville. It read oddly enough, had been apparently opened and resent from Louisville.

"Business ——, —— lively. Staff appointment awaits you." It was signed by Sheridan's little inspector general, Ransom.

With almost feverish eagerness he read them again. Then bounded down stairs to the office. He knew well enough what the last one meant. "Battle imminent. Come at once!" And within two hours he had caught the train, leaving only a brief, grateful missive for Kate Ray, to whom he entrusted the note for Margaret, and by the old Roundabout Seymour, Indiana, line he was jarring back to Louisville.

CHAPTER XX.

January, 1863, and never since the union of states was born did New Year's day open to heavier hearts among union-loving men; never sounded the old-time, glad, though conventional, greeting, "Happy New Year," more like bitter mockery. In the east the Army of the Potomac had been hurled back from the heights of Fredericksburg, leaving by hundreds its dead upon the frozen fields. In the west the old army of the Ohio—the new Army of the Cumberland—had grappled just the day before the last of the old year with Bragg's veterans at Murfreesboro, and when the last sun of '62 sank to rest behind the cedars of that now historic plain, McCook and Sheridan, they who fought so hard at Perrysville, two months before, and Johnson and Davis had been rolled up, crushed together, pounded and driven until rallied and finally reformed under the wing of Thomas, calm, stern, steadfast amidst the storm. Gallant Sill had gone down leading his old brigade in daring yet fruitless charge. Kirk and Willich, who held the far right, were sacrificed, Kirk dying, Willich a captive. A shell had carried off the head of Garesche, brilliant chief-of-staff, and something had carried certain generals off their feet, for more than one came clamoring to resolute "Old Rosey" urging that he abandon the field, fall back to the intrenchments of Nashville and call for reinforcements. Not he. The new commander was a lion in the fight. The men saw and realized his valor, and took courage from his superb determination. "We'll win or die right here!" was the word, and win it was, for Bragg had reached the limit. Three days later he was in full, though orderly retreat, leaving hundreds of wounded to the mercy of the enemy, and the Army of the Cumberland moved in and took possession and fell to binding up its wounds and those of more than 2,000 crippled confederates whose commanders made up in deep sagacity what they might lack in sentiment. It lessened their burden to leave to the north the care of the southern wounded; besides, the north could do it much better.

A sad and almost hopeless holiday was that of January 1 for union lovers north and south, sad as the Christmas just gone by had seemed to those who lingered still at Belleview, recalling the festivities of two years agone, and comparing them with the desolation of to-day. But the north had not yet begun to know the staying power of its sons. The south, perhaps, was first to learn it.

There came a period of comparative inaction after the midwinter battle in the mud and rain. Damages had to be repaired, supplies renewed, big gaps filled in the ranks of both armies, but in one division at least there was no lack of incidents and excitement. Sheridan's men had much to talk about, and as for the Buckeyes, from whose muster rolls the name of Norman Holt had been dropped, "to accept promotion on October 31," they, the old regiment, were in ferment, and Gaffney and the Emmets in their glory.

It all came about in this way: The brigade had been hit hard early in the first day's fight. The line zigzagged through the cedars—Sheridan facing nearly east; Davis, his next-door neighbor, to the right, facing south, and Johnson farther south yet, far overlapped by the southern line, facing every which way. Still, the noble soldier whom the second division so well knew and trusted, had had to fall back to the command of a brigade, thanks to the coming of a general whose star had risen a few days earlier. It was good for the brigade, but bad for the rest of the right wing. Swinging clear around them from the south and west and enfilading them from the east, the gray divisions of McCrown, Cleburne and Withers, with Norman Holt's old West Point commander, Hardee, at their head, boren down on Johnson's scattered bridages soon after sun up, and crushed them out of existence. Then Davis, commanding the next division, with everything gone on his right, found himself engulfed and swept onward with the tide. And so two-thirds of McCook's corps, the right wing, was washed away when Sheridan made his valiant effort to change front and stem the torrent. It is no easy thing to change front forward under heavy fire, but it is a bagatelle compared with a change front to the rear. In the first case the men are stimulated by the consciousness of advance, of gaining on the enemy; in the second they are depressed by the consciousness of retreat. Once started, with their backs to the foe, only men of exceptional valor or veterans of a score of battles can be readily halted on a new line and faced about to meet a charging, yelling host. God knows the south could charge and yell! and charging and yelling both, in overwhelming onset, a leaping, bounding, fire-spitting gray torrent—Hardee's divisions burst through the clumps of cedar and swarmed on Sheridan. And right in the midst of it all, their plucky colonel wounded and carried from the field, an inaudible, unimpressive major in command, the Buckeyes came floundering through the mud of a shallow ravine, and pressing toward the center where the dripping, drooping colors still waved. Individually they were turning about from time to time, as men reloaded on the move—a nasty thing to do on a wet day, with a "long tom" muzzle loader and a flimsy paper cartridge—then firing vaguely at the fast following gray cloud through which the little red battleflags were peeping. The left brigade of the stanch division had halted, faced about and quickly readjusted its line, general and colonels galloping to and fro and shouting caution and encouragement—Sheridan himself, fierce, furious and brimming over with fight and energy, pointing out the new line, and then the coming foe. But the next brigade, and the next, farther out among the misty, dripping cedars, were catching it hot and heavy as they swung round northward. Far out on the right flank, beyond them, everything seemed gone to pieces, for the exultant yells of the charging "rebs" could be heard between them and the reserves. No soldier, old or new, is happy when outflanked. Small wonder that the outermost regiments came in on the run, and on the flank of the second brigade were the Buckeyes. Aides and staff officers, hoarsely shouting, strove to make them understand that here was the place to halt, whirl about and dress to the left. They had cleared—"unmasked" as the military expression is—the right regiment of the brigade already in its new position, and furiously it opened on the advancing line. Kentucky was sending its compliments straight into the faces of Pat Cleburne's lads from the far south. Now was the time for the Buckeyes to halt and do likewise; but something was sore amiss; either they couldn't or they wouldn't hear, and to the wrath of their brigadier—himself the colonel of a rival regiment, and in spite of the efforts of some few company commanders, and the mingled threats, prayers and profanity of good old Gaffney, acting major, and to the amaze of Sheridan just riding thither from the left of his line, the Buckeyes were beginning to break for the belt of timber 300 yards too far to the rear, and then—who could save the left?

Then, then came the thing that kept the division in talk for a month. Out from the rear of the Kentucky right wing sprang a tall, slender lieutenant, his new uniform dripping wet, his sash, belt and sword spick, span and gleaming, his dark eyes flashing, his cheeks aflame. A word to the major, as he pointed to the disintegrating blue battalion beyond them, a nod from that appreciative fellow Kentuckian, and the junior had sprung into the vacated saddle, and away sped a startled, astonished, excited steed, under the hand of a practiced horseman. Straight for the scattering, stooping, half "rattled" ranks he darted, heading them as skillful cowboys head stampeding cattle. In an instant he was among them, his new blade flashing even through the rain, his voice ringing out above the clash and clamor of battle. Vehemently he drove his horse in the very face of the foremost, and a sudden cheer went up at sight of him, for those on the right were the Emmets themselves, and he in saddle was the lad they loved.

"Halt, where are you, men! Halt, instantly! Face about, there! That's right, Scarcliffe, face 'em about! Face about, all of you. Dress to your left now! Who's in command here? Hurrah! Gaffney, old man! Now we've got 'em! Halt that next company! Halt right here, men! Face 'em about captain. Dress to the left! Dress on C." Up went another cheer, for the Ninth company knew him almost as did the Emmets, and though men were dropping here and then along the new front, with these two companies steadied and brought to bay, the battalion had a shoulder to lean on. But the lieutenant would take no chances. This was no second day at Shiloh, with a worn-out, disheartened foe in front. Flushed with triumph and gloriously led, the southern line came pressing on. It took nerve and force. It demanded every soldierly gift officer or men could muster to stand firm against that superb assault. But company after company the Buckeyes pulled up at sound of those commanding tones, at sight of that tall, daring, dashing rider on the foaming horse. Pull up they had to or be ridden down. The major trotted over to him and rode alongside, marveling at the scope and power of that ringing voice, envying the vim and magnetism of the soldier presence, thanking God for it all and the Buckeyes' return to reason. And then, when the last company, far at the extreme flank, had brought up standing and refaced the foe and the lightning leaped in a sudden flash and the thunder rolled from wing to wing, fringing the long front in battle smoke, and proclaiming to the division, right and left, that "the flag was still there," back along the rear of the rallied line rode the young hero of the day, almost pulled from the saddle by Gaffney's grasping, straining hand cheered like mad by the exulting Emmets, and welcomed by the snapping-eyed, rejoicing, delighted division commander, with the high-pitched tenor he first heard that solemn May day six months before—"By God, Mr. Holt, but that was beautiful."

And yet the division had to go. Left to itself there could have been no hope or help for it. But when at last the fateful day was over and the hard hammered right wing curved round the general headquarters close to the Nashville pike, while Rousseau, Negley and Van Cleve, under the masterful eye of Thomas, held fast in front of the confederate right, men of the three brigades that battled under Sheridan, were chatting despite sore fatigue, over that stirring incident of the day. Of course, as the Buckeyes told it, they had no notion of passing the new line. They simply couldn't see it through the rain and low-hanging smoke, but the moment Lieutenant Holt came along they knew where they "were at," and acted accordingly. But the Kentuckians and certain gener-

als and colonels and a major in temporary command, and old Gaffney, too, knew far better. They were on the verge of a panic when halted in the nick of time.

And now with Gaffney acting major, how came it that Scarcliffe, not Malloy—had commanded Company C, and where was Mr. Malloy? The answer was a laugh. Colonel Pride had sent the adjutant back to the train to bring up certain regimental books and papers that were bound to be needed the last day of the last quarter of the year, and had detailed Malloy to act in his stead. Early in the morning Pride had got a serious wound, so serious he was ordered at once to field hospital, and Malloy conceived it his duty to go with him, nor had he rejoined up to 8 p. m., nor did he rejoin until the colonel had twice told him to do so without further delay, but that, of course, Malloy did not mention.

Now, when men have had to fight as fought the divisions of Sheridan, Davis and Negley that gloomy day, they take it ill that any able-bodied comrade fail to do his share. There had been a time when Negley's men and Sheridan's stood almost back to back, so completely were they hemmed in by Hardee's encircling line. It was bitter to have to leave so many gallant dead, so many precious cannon to swell the triumph of the south. But with horses shot down by battery there were not men enough left to drag artillery by hand through those narrow wood lanes, and at the same time "stand off" the swarming enemy. Sheridan's men had fought superbly, had suffered sorely and were savage in spirit when the bloody day was done. There was no welcome for Malloy when at last he found the Emmets. Gallant little Scarcliffe had been shot dead in the grapple at the "Round Forest." Gaffney, despite a bullet hole through the left hand, was ministering to the needs of a dozen of his beloved "byes" and keening to himself over the loss of some of their best and bravest.

"Where were you all day, young man?" said he, glowering. Ward politics—"influence"—aspirations all forgotten in the contemplation of the scene about him. "Taking care of the colonel till the surgeon took him, is it? Bedad, that's not what you're here for. You resume command of this company now, and don't leave it again. The adjutant's back and you're wanted here."

Malloy's excuse carried no weight among the men. They jeered when they heard of it. The major succeeding to the command, had no word of greeting for him. Brother officers cold-shouldered him in some cases—some, too, even when it was known he had thoughtfully brought forward a demijohn of rye, for there were men that night who would have given a month's pay for one good drink.

In the few days that followed, the early days of January—it was the centre and left that took up the burden of the battling, and Bragg beat at them in vain. The right wing rested and reorganized, and then when men were well filled again, and had time to sleep off their fatigue, officers began strolling about from battalion to battalion, from brigade to brigade, and by dozens they drifted to the campfires of the Kentuckians, and looked up Norman Holt. To think that the man the state had refused to own, to recognize or commission, should be the man to rally the buckeyes in the midst of the fight! What would be said to this in Columbus and Cincinnati when finally published, as sooner or later it would be? Every man knew that Sheridan's report extolled the conduct of Lieutenant Norman Holt as something beyond praise. Every man had heard that the dashing little division commander had offered Holt a billet on his staff, and the young officer had thanked him, blushingly, but begged to be permitted to serve with his regiment, where already officers and men, they swore by him. And this was he whom a court had sentenced and a general ordered shot. By more than one voice, over and again was echoed the chaplain's cry, "God bless Abraham Lincoln!"

Some ten days after the battle came orders down through military channels giving the Emmets to know that a general court martial was to convene at once for the trial of such prisoners as might properly be brought before it, one of whom was private Theodore Lane, Co. C—in Ohio, on the grave charge of desertion.

To summon and transport witnesses from the extreme front to Louisville or even to Nashville was far less troublesome and expensive than to ship the accused straight to the field, where, if found guilty they could be punished in presence of the army. No doubt there were good soldiers left among the Emmets who would gladly have had it the other way, for the "byes" throughout the Army of the Cumberland were living on half rations now, the confederate cavalry, which far outnumbered the Northern horse, being already up to the old tricks of wrecking the railway that supplied them.

The court would meet in Murfreesboro on the 12th of January, on which date Captain Gaffney, Sergeants Shannon and Hogan, with several soldiers who were of the guard of the wagon train, were directed to be present. It was an occasion the gallant captain looked forward to with sentiments of lively anticipation. It had leaked out in some way that Lieutenant Malloy was to appear as counsel for the prisoner, that he had volunteered for the purpose, and on being interrogated Mr. Malloy said it was so. Gaffney went wild with Celtic delight. "Can ye get away, meejor?" he demanded excitedly of the temporary commander. "Will ye come over wid me? Shure wid the brigades so far apart there's been no way for it yet, but Holt, too, must be there! Malloy's got to meet him, and then ye'll see spa-arks."

O, bitter was Gaffney's disappointment! The trial of private Lane announced for the 12th failed to come off on that date—was unavoidably, indefinitely postponed. The train bearing that valuable young soldier and several other scapegraces drove straight into the welcoming arms of Joe Wheeler's raiding dragoons at the north of Nashville, and guards, prisoners and supplies were whisked off into Dixie. Gaffney groaned in genuine distress of mind. "I promised Holt he should pull the nose av him," said he, "and the Lord come betune them in the shape of a secesh raid. Malloy has the luck av a Limerick lawyer!"

But, as Mr. Oakhurst remarked, the one sure thing about luck is—it's bound to change.

(To Be Continued.)

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

At the memorial services to the late Philip D. Armour, at the Armour Mission in Chicago, 2,000 little children were present and sang the dead man's favorite hymns.

Mrs. James A. Garfield, the widow of the murdered President, has just gone to Florida to spend some time at the resorts in the southern part of the state for her health.

Former Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, is the only man living who was the executive of a state half a century ago. He was inaugurated as governor of the Bay State in 1851, when only 33 years old.

Mr. De Mot, the burgomaster of Brussels, gave a grand ball in the city hall on New Year's eve for which he issued 1,500 invitations, and had as his guests the king and queen and four other royal couples of lesser degree.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, made a long speech in objection to a provision of the army bill the other day, and at the end was informed by President Frye that the provision had been withdrawn before the Senator began to speak.

There was recently found in the Harvard college library a copy of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, which was the property of Napoleon, and bears the imperial eagles on the cover. He carried it from Fontainebleu to Elba with him.

The New Century Poet.

"Is the editor in?" asked a long-haired youth, on a flying machine, outside a window at the thirty-second story.

"No," replied the janitor, "he declined a poem to-day."

"You don't mean it?"

"Fact; and the rejected dropped a dynamite bomb on the roof, just over his head. There's his hat, his pen-wiper, one shoe, and the remains of a creditor who was suing him for $10!"—Atlanta Constitution.

OVER NIAGARA.

Steamer Caroline Set on Fire and Drifted Over the Falls.

Probably one of the most horrible crimes of the century recently ended was the burning of the steamer Caroline on the upper Niagara river and her plunge over the great falls at midnight of December 29, 1837. As the boat approached the falls and the certainty of death to all on board became manifest the air was rent with the shrieks of the doomed and their frantic appeals for aid that it was impossible to render them were visible by the glare of the burning boat.

At the time mentioned the feeling between the people of Canada and the United States was not so friendly as it is to-day. The Anglo-Saxon union was then unmentioned, but, on the contrary, a spirit of warfare prevailed.

At the time the Caroline was burned and sent over the falls the patriots had gathered in large numbers on Navy

BURNING OF THE CAROLINE.
(From a lithograph owned by Peter A. Porter.)

Island, which is but a short distance above the falls in the Canadian portion of the river. Proclamation after proclamation had been issued by them from their island headquarters, and, recognizing the necessity of prompt action, Governor Sir Francis Bond Head had issued a call for troops. In response to this call about 2,500 men had gathered on the banks of the river in the vicinity.

Out in the river on Navy Island the patriot strength was massed, while far beyond on the Canadian mainland the British forces had assembled. There was no thought of danger among those who slept under the stars and stripes at Schlosser.

Colonel McNab was in charge of the British forces and he had decided that the steamer must be destroyed. But this was a perilous undertaking and volunteers were asked to attempt it. They were not long in coming to the front, as the prospect of an alluring reward was held out to them.

As the ill-fated steamer drifted down the rapids toward the cataract a number caught in fancy the wails of the dying, hopelessly perishing by the double horror of a fate which nothing could avert. Those on shore watched with agonizing attention and closeness the flaming mass until it was hurled over the falls to be crushed in everlasting darkness and the unfathomed waters below.

At Toronto several days after the occurrence a public meeting was held at which speeches were made lauding the bravery of the miscreants who had set fire to the boat and cut her adrift in the current. In the United States indignation ran high and it was only by the greatest effort that the statesmen of England and the United States succeeded in averting the outbreak of hostile deeds that would have involved the two nations in a protracted and sanguinary conflict.—Chicago Chronicle.

WHY HE QUIT PLAYING BASEBALL

In the old days, when the game of baseball was more popular than it is at present, Senator Clark, of Wyoming, was a baseball fan. He still remembers when he played upon a nine in opposition to the famous Forest City club, of Rockford, Ill., of which A. G. Spalding was the pitcher. On the same nine were

THE BALL WENT SPINNING INTO THE GRAND STAND.

Barnes, who became the great shortstop of the Bostons, and King, who made a reputation in New Orleans as a catcher.

Senator Clark has not, however, played ball for many years. Thereby hangs a story. He was playing ball one day shortly after he was married, and his wife was watching the game from the grand stand. Clark hit a foul, the ball went spinning into the grand stand and, by a most remarkable coincidence, hit Mrs. Clark, not dangerously, but enough to give her a severe bruise. From that day to this Senator Clark has never had a bat in his hand.

The Latest.

Softleigh—When I want to be slangy I always say I feel like 30 cents.

Uptosnuff—If you want to be up to date, say you feel as if you were marked down from 30 cents.—Ohio State Journal.

Horse.

"Why," she exclaimed, fretfully, "are my hats a nightmare to you, when everybody else finds them becoming?"

"The horse isn't on anybody but me!" said the man, her husband, in a most pitiful effort to be gay.—Detroit Journal.

Finally Arranged.

Miss Innocence—Did their friendship end in marriage?

Mr. Wiley—Yes; but they renewed it after their divorce.—Smart Set.

Rheumatism

No disease makes a person feel older.

It stiffens the joints, produces lameness, and makes every motion painful.

It is sometimes so bad as wholly to disable, and it should never be neglected.

Elsie B. Kirk, Box 247, Montezuma, Iowa, had it in her hips and limbs so that she could not sleep; Mrs. Hattie Turner, Bolivar, Mo., had it so severely she could not lift anything and could scarcely get up or down stairs; W. H. Shepard, Sandy Hook, Conn., was laid up with it, was cold even in July, and could not dress himself.

According to testimonials voluntarily given, these sufferers were permanently relieved, as thousands have been, by

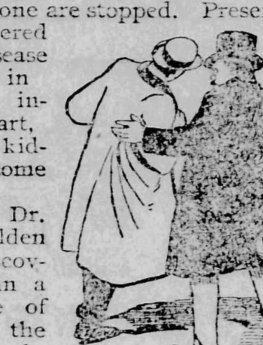
Hood's Sarsaparilla

which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and builds up the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

Recently there have been several cases of prominent men suddenly falling in collapse just after eating a hearty meal. These men have all been under treatment for gastric "trouble," and yet the result shows that the treatment they had received had smothered the symptoms but had not retarded the progress of the disease.

There is a real danger in the use of palliatives when there is disease of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition. The disease in such cases goes on, while the distressing symptoms alone are stopped. Presently, like a smothered fire, the disease breaks out in new places, involving heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, or some other organ.



The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery results in a radical cure of diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., when the disease of these organs has its origin in the diseased condition of the stomach and digestive and nutritive system.

"I will tell you what myself and family think of your medicine," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kansas. "It will do all you say, and more. I was taken sick nine years ago; I got so weak I couldn't lie down, nor hardly sit up; was that way two or three months. I picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Books one day and saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought it hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for my mother. You recommend it for catarrh of the stomach, so I went to taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. Your medicine cost me three dollars and the doctor cost me fourteen dollars."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Recent Literature.

The Blade has received the following volumes from the publishers named:

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 West 23rd st., New York:

North Americans of Yesterday, by Frederick S. Dillenbaugh, is a volume of very interesting facts concerning the Indians of North America—their customs, products, languages, arts, sciences, amusements, ceremonies, government, tradition and legends.

The Method of Evolution, by Prof. H. W. Conn, of Wesleyan University, is a review of the present attitude of science toward the laws and forces which have brought about the origin of species.

The Aztec God, by Prof. George Lansing Raymond, comprises three dramas in blank verse, the first of which gives name to the volume. The work is one of power and brilliancy.

The Historical Development of Modern Europe, by Prof. C. M. Andrews, covers the history of Europe, from the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to the year 1897. It deals in a clear and simple manner with epoch-making events.

Cabin and Plantation Songs is a new and enlarged edition of the songs which made the Hampton student singers so popular when they toured the country a few years ago.

A Shorter Course in Munson's Phonography is a complete exposition of this popular system of short-hand.

The Laws of Scientific Hand-Reading is a treatise on the alleged science of palmistry.

From the Penn Publishing Co., Philadelphia:

The Boer Boy is a story of the Transvaal, from the German of August Niemann, translated by Kate Milner Rabb. It is an exciting story, and gives much information about South Africa.

Ideal Drills is a collection of new and original drills, marches and motion songs for boys and girls, by Marguerite W. Morton.

Exiled to Siberia, by William Murray Graydon, is a novel, whose hero, a young American, is exiled to Siberia, from which he finally escapes.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., 27 West 23d st., New York:

With Christ at Sea is a personal record of religious experiences on board ship for fifteen years, by Frank T. Bullen, the well known writer of sea stories.

From Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette place, New York:

The Religion of Democracy, by Charles Ferguson, is a philosophical work, which postulates three things as its ground work—faith, unity and equality.

From the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

Barbara; Lady's Maid and Peeress, is a novel, by Mrs. Alexander, of love and war, its scenes laid in England. It is clever and interesting.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

On to Pekin, by Edward Stratmeyer, is another of the Old Glory series, which has been so popular among young people for whom the stories were written.

From the Perrien-Keydel Co., Detroit:

Deeds of Valor, by Walter F. and Oscar F. Beyer, is a series of stories of the most thrilling acts of heroism performed during the civil war, Indian wars and that with Spain.

From Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia:

The American Jewish Year Book, edited by Cyrus Adler, has a Jewish calendar, a summary of the events of last year, and facts concerning the Jewish people at home and abroad.

From Forbes & Co., Box 1473, Boston:

Old Ace and Other Poems is a volume which has already brought great popularity to its author, Fred Emerson Brooks. His poems are grave and gay, humorous and pathetic.

From G. W. Dillingham Co., 33 West 23d st., New York:

The Religion of Abraham Lincoln is a pamphlet containing the correspondence between Gen. C. H. T. Collis and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, on the question whether Lincoln was an agnostic.

From Henry Altemus Co., 507 Cherry st., Philadelphia:

Yawps and Other Things is a volume of the peculiar verse of Mr. Will J. Lampton. The author is funny in a peculiar way.

From Henry A. Dickerman & Son, Boston:

The Tribune Primer is a new edition of the little book by Eugene Field, containing funny sketches written by him when he was editor of the Denver Tribune.

Received

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York:

The Historical Development of Modern Europe. By Charles M. Andrews. Price $2.75;

Four Great Venetians. By Frank Preston Stearns. Price $2.00;

The Laws of Scientific Hand Reading. By William G. Benham. Price $3.00;

The North Americans of Yesterday. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Price $4.00; and

Cabin and Plantation Songs. Arranged by Thomas F. Fenner, Frederic G. Rathbun and Miss Bessie Cleaveland.

From Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York:

With Christ at Sea. By Frank T. Bullen. Price $1.50.

From The F. M. Lupton Publishing Company, New York:

Gwynett of Thornbaugh. By Frederick W. Hayes. Price $1.25.

From The Macmillan Company, New York:

A Controversy and Some Opinions. Pamphlet.

Anxious to Please.

Customer—Are your eggs fresh?

Grocer (cautiously)—Well, sir, our eggs will make a ham——

Customer—I'm not after ham and eggs. I'm going to take in that show at the opera house and——

Grocer (quickly)—Exactly. As I was saying, these eggs will make a ham actor feel like a last year's bird nest.—Philadelphia Press.

Save the Crumbs of Time.

Even half an hour a day, systematically and faithfully devoted to study, will do wonders in a few years.—January Success.

PROF. ELISHA GRAY

Many Telegraphic and Telephonic Inventions Due to His Genius.

Prof. Elisha Gray died at Newtonville, Mass., on January 20. He is a son of Ohio of whom the state may be proud. His parents were Quaker farmers of Belmont county. His father dying when he was only 12 years old, he learned the carpenter trade. Filled with ambition, he worked his way through Oberlin college, paying his expenses by working at his trade. He soon after married Miss Shepard, of Oberlin.

He rented a farm, but dabbled in electrical inventions. He managed to devise a self-adjusting telegraphy relay, and wrote of his discovery to Anson Stager, who was then superintendent of the Western Union telegraph office at Cleveland. Gen. Stager say genius in the young farmer, and at once sent for him to come and use the company's wires for his experiments. This was the beginning.

Mr. Gray came, and at once began to improve the service. In a short time he had perfected the typewriting telegraph, telegraphic switch, the annunciator, and many other appliances which still bear his name. He fell in with E. M. Barton, who has since moved to Chicago, and organized the Western Electric Manufacturing company, which now employs more than 1,500 men.

Prof. Gray lacked foresight, as usual in such cases. He retired, or was retired, from the big company. The retirement was a matter of absolute indifference to him, although the company is now an enormous concern. He went back to his laboratory. The first thing he did in 1874 was to rig up a machine by which sound—musical tones—could be transmitted by wire.

The discovery so delighted him that he called in his friends to show them the machine. He displayed the invention to every one who called, and went abroad in that year to make a study of acoustics. His queer little appliance was exhibited on the other side of the ocean. It took the scientific world by storm,

ELISHA GRAY.

and, in recognition of the merit of the queer little machine, he was made a Chevalier in the Legion of Honor.

The machine which carried musical sound suggested to him that he could make a speaking telephone. He worked on the idea in 1875 and 1876, and succeeded in getting his plan into working order. He thought this was a practical thing and filed his papers at Washington. A man of the same beat of mind filed papers for the same thing about the same time. It was never contested that the two were different. In the papers of the man who won the long series of law suits, it was evident that some of the appliances could not have been described had not some one seen Prof. Gray's specifications. The suits went against Prof. Gray, but all the scientific world and all the scientists to-day give him the credit of having invented the telephone.

He went to work after the decisions and has done much more besides. He designed the system of underground conduits for telegraph, telephone and electric light wires. He got practically nothing for this. He was content in having benefited the human race. He added from time to time an instrument or two, and then made a hit with mining machinery. This earned him the biggest money he ever had, $60,000. He spent it as quickly as he could.

He organized the congress of electricians in connection with the World's Columbian exposition in 1893, and was its chairman. He was the author of several works on the subject to telephony.

Bright Future Ahead.

"But," protested the wise one, "have you enough to marry on?"

For a moment the lover was thoughtful. "How much is the license?" he asked.

"Two dollars."

"And the wedding fee?"

"Oh, you can give anything you want, from $2 up."

"Then," said the lover jubilantly, "there is nothing to make me hesitate. I have a $5 bill and 28 cents in change."—Chicago Post.

Not Desirable.

Mr. Bellefield (reading a paper)—Fancy dyeing.

Mr. Bloomfield—But most people don't.

"Don't what?"

"Fancy dying."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Rivals in Unpopularity.

First Microbe—I see they keep right on roasting us!

Second Microbe—Yes, it's a toss-up between us and the trusts.—Puck.

HARD LINES

To Make a Man Toe the Mark.

To take both tobacco and coffee away from a man seems pretty tough, but the doctor ordered me to quit both as my health was very poor, and I had got where I could do but little work.

About a month after quitting I commenced on tobacco again because I could hardly stand it. I got along without the coffee for the reason that I had taken up Postum Food Coffee, which I found very relishing to the appetite and wonderfully beneficial.

I have gained twenty-five pounds by its use, and to-day I am a well man. I discovered in this way that it was the old fashioned coffee that hurt me and not the tobacco. When I first tried Postum I did not relish it, but found that it was not made right, that is, they did not boil it long enough. Next time it came on the table it was fine, and I have been using it ever since.

Mr. Fletcher, an old soldier of this place, was troubled with dyspepsia. I told him of my experience and my cure, and told him to quit coffee and use Postum Food Coffee. This was some time ago. I saw him yesterday and he told me he had not felt better in twenty years and nothing would induce him to go back from Postum to the use of common coffee. He had the same trouble in getting it made right to start with.

John Ashford, of Dillon, was also troubled with dyspepsia. I told him of my cure by the use of Postum Food Coffee, and warned him to be careful in having the Postum cooked long enough when he did try it. To-day he is perfectly well and his appetite never better.

I could give you the names of a number of others who have been benefited by using Postum Food Coffee. I believe you are a true friend of suffering humanity.—Thomas Spring, Deavertown, Ohio.

RACE BETWEEN KING AND CYCLIST

King Leopold, of Belgium, is an enthusiastic all-around sportsman. At Brussels recently his majesty was passing along the Avenue de Tervueren when a cyclist shot past the royal automobile and shouted, regardless of the "majesty

A CYCLIST SHOT PAST THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE.

that doth hedge a king:" "Polle! (a diminutive of Leopold), he who reaches Quatre Bras last pays drinks." He then shot ahead. King Leopold, who perfectly understood the challenge, laughed, and, in spite of the indignation of his aide-de-camp, put on full speed and quickly passed the cyclist. The latter struggled hard to keep up, but finally collapsed, being "pumped out." His majesty rushed ahead, looking round from time to time to see how his audacious challenger got on. At Quatre Bras the royal automobile was stopped for some minutes, doubtless waiting the promised drinks. The cyclist, however, in spite of his audacity, dared not face the royal "chauffeur," and if the king had drinks it was at his own expense.

NEW REVOLVER, WHICH IS AUTOMATIC

There is nothing a burglar is so much afraid of as a revolver, and it makes small differences whether he sees it or not if it is only in action. Under such conditions he is apt to make his exit from the house he has entered without waiting to say good-by or if he has not as yet gained the interior he will become convinced that he is safer outside. To replace the ordinary burglar alarm with an electrically operated gun is the scheme which has entered the mind of Henry Rohrdantz, of Buffalo, N. Y., and it is his invention which we present here-

EXPLOSIVE BURGLAR ALARM.

with. The mechanism consists of a strong coiled spring, which rotates a train of gearwheels. On the main wheel a number of pins are mounted in conjunction with the trigger of the revolver, the latter being firmly seated in the base of the apparatus. To connect this alarm with all parts of a building numerous wires are strung from points where an attempt at entry is likely to be made, with circuit closers adapted to be operated when a door or window is disturbed. The current immediately excites the magnet and draws the trip-lever, which allows the gearing to revolve. The pins on the main wheel pull the trigger back and release the hammer until the gun is empty. By locating a push button in convenient reach for the bed the gun could be fired without a perceptible movement on the part of the person lying there, which might be very handy in case the burglar was in the room.—Chicago News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CHINESE TROUBLES HURT AMERICAN COTTON

Mr. Lawrence S. Holt, cotton manufacturer from Burlington, N. C., is at the Ebbitt. "The troubles in China have given a temporarily fatal blow to the cotton goods manufacturing industry of this country," said Mr. Holt, last night to the Washington Post. "Down in North Carolina there are many mills whose entire product has been destined for the Chinese market in years past, and the war there has closed the field, with the result that production has fallen off enormously. In North and South Carolina a class of goods known as '3-yard-sheetings,' has been an especial salable article of cotton manufacture in China. But the market has fallen off to such an extent that the manufacturers are in a quandary. We hope that the difficulty over there will soon be settled, so that the commerce between China and the United States may assume its normal proportions. Raw cotton is now selling on our market for 9½ cents a pound. This is a very profitable price, and the cotton growers are consequently prosperous. This price is not especially gratifying to the manufacturers, however, as notwithstanding the fact that cotton goods have also increased in price, profits have not appreciated proportionately. The rise in price is due to the shortness of the crop. It is estimated by government authorities that the crop for last year was 9,750,000 bales, but I think it will approximate 10,000,000 bales. The annual crop has been known to rise to a point above 11,000,000 bales. When such large crops are produced, the prices are lowered correspondingly. American cotton goods are now exported to every civilized country on the globe. Aside from the decrease in the volume of Chinese trade the business has been extraordinarily prosperous during the past few years.

The New Way.

Visitor—Does your big sister give you all her dresses when she outgrows them?

Little Girl—No, ma'am; she used to, but now she turns them into rainy day skirts.—Chicago News.

Suffered Eight Years.

Severe Kidney and Bladder Complications Cured Through S. A. Jefferson, C.S.B.

BY CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HEALING

Christian Science has had the severest test ever placed upon a remedial power. Of the two million and more cases cured nearly 95 per cent. were cases that were supposed to be incurable, cases that doctor after doctor had given up as hopeless. Many of these sufferers as a last resort wrote to S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., and through Divine Healing were cured. As further proof of the difficult cases speedily cured we present a letter from E. C. Carr, Royal Eagle Hotel, Ellis and Powell Streets, San Francisco. The letter is so strong that further comment is unnecessary:

I cannot find words to express my gratitude for the good you have done me. I have suffered for 8 years with a complication of kidney and bladder trouble. I believe I have been treated by no less than forty different doctors, only two of which gave me temporary relief. I have tried every remedy I ever heard of. A friend of mine, Sam'l Clayton, was so benefited by Christian Science after his case was pronounced incurable by several doctors that I decided to try once more. I am a well man again and no words can express my happiness. You have my everlasting gratitude. You can refer any person to me.
Gratefully Yours, E. C. CARR.

In Christian Science healing cures are effected at any distance. No matter how serious your case is write to-day, for the sooner you place yourself under treatment the sooner you will be on the road to happiness and health. Enclose a 2-cent stamp for "A Message of Health and Healing" FREE. The address is S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., 443 Fort Dearborn Bldg., Chicago.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Twin Heifers.

Editor Farmstead:—Twin heifers will breed. I had a cow several years ago that had twin heifers. Both of them had calves; one had two pairs of twins herself. I knew two cases of twins where there was one of each sex, and in both cases the heifers proved to be barren. If any reader of The Blade knows anything to the contrary I would like to hear it.—J. M. R., West Grove, Iowa.

Editor Farmstead:—In regard to the question of J. D. G., of Conway, Mo., about twin heifers, I would advise him to keep his heifers. They will make just as good cows as any other heifers. I have seen it the case.—S. A. H., Reid's Gap, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to an inquiry by J. D. G., of Conway, Mo., would say that I am the owner of twin heifers that brought calves about ten months ago, and will both bring calves again this spring. The cows are both good size and excellent milkers.—R. L., Evansville, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to J. D. G., of Conway, Mo., my experience is that twin heifers will breed and make the best cows.—O. H. S., Paris, Ill.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw an inquiry the last Blade asking if twin heifers would raise calves. I know they will, for I have a pair that has raised calves.—O. A., Plainville, Wis.

Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead:—In answer to F. F. S., Steel's Depot, Ala.: The Angora goat industry is rapidly assuming a position of importance and farmers from all parts of the United States are inquiring into the merits of the animal. Angora goat breeding is destined to become one of the greatest of stock-raising industries. Not as a fad, but as a genuine business, capable of being carried on to great advantage. They will live on leaves, twigs, briers, and such things, which other domestic animals will not eat unless starved to do so.

Mohair is nearly as valuable as wool; or, the mohair of one good goat is worth about the same as the wool of one sheep. If purity is a criterion of good meat, then Angora venison surely can not be surpassed. It is delicious, and not so fat as mutton. The Angora goat can not stand wet and mud, but can stand cold, dry weather reasonably well—almost as well as sheep.—S. A. H., Claypool, Ind.

Cutting Shingles.

Editor Farmstead:—I have read the reply of O. V. H., of Hemlock Grove, O., to W. H. P., Campbell, Ark., telling how to cut shingles. His directions are correct for cutting poplar, but to cut oak or other hard timber the bolts should be boiled until soft in a long wooden boiler with sheet-iron bottom.—E. J. W., Fall River, Kan.

Rape Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to E. C. S., Elm Center, O., rape for summer pasture should be sown the first of May or last of April, broadcast, five to six pounds per acre. The seed resembles cabbage seed, but is a trifle larger. The plant looks like rutabago tops. They attain a height of about two or three feet. It is a splendid pasture for hogs and sheep. It will bloat sheep and cattle, if care is not taken, until they become used to it, but will not hurt hogs. It makes as much green feed as any plant I know.

It will stand drought reasonably well. If not pastured too close it starts up immediately after being eaten off. You can commence pasturing in about four or five weeks from sowing. If you have good soil for rape, I would advise you to sow at least one-third of your field to oats, as it gives the rape more show and the hogs and cattle a change of pasture in the same field.—S. A. H., Claypool, Ind.

Getting Rid of Rats.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell F. V., of Archbold, O., to catch a rat in a trap of some kind, paint him well with paint or coal tar—the latter is best—and let him go. He won't be bothered with rats any more.—Subscriber, Traverse City, Mich.

Probably a Hernia.

Editor Farmstead:—Can some one tell me what to do for my mare? For about two months her navel has protruded about one-half inch, and is very red; does not seem to be sore, but any treatment I use does no good. She is 7 years old. She came from Eastern Washington last winter. All horses from there have the mud fever the first two winters. I have her nearly cured of that now.—R., St. Helen, Wash.

It would seem that this is a case of hernia. Endeavor by proper manipulation of the tumor, if you can, to push it back into the cavity of the abdomen. This should not be attended with much difficulty, providing the tumor proves to be a hernia (rupture). If it is, you can reduce it in this way, but for a permanent cure you should call in a good veterinary surgeon.

INQUIRIES.

Dividing the Pull.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one tell me how to divide up a three-horse doubletree, in using a long doubletree and a short one, hitching two horses on the short doubletree and the one horse on the end of the long one? I can find no one of my neighbors who knows.—M. T., Huntington, Ind.

Chronic Founder.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a young horse that has been foundered three years. Is there any remedy that will cure or relieve him?—W. A. Y., Jerome, Mich.

Grafting Grapes.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like some information about grafting or budding grapes. I have many wild grape vines in my house lot, and would like to graft tame grapes on them, if such a thing can be done.—J. H. J., Chitton, Mo.

The Cherries Fall.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give a remedy for falling of cherries? The tree appears perfectly healthy, and is very vigorous, but the fruit begins to wither and fall shortly after the blooms fall—both stem and cherry leaving the branches.—J. L. F., Ohio Falls, Ind.

Short-Winded Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a mare six years old that is short winded, when she gallops or trots 40 to 80 rods. Otherwise she seems to be healthy. Will some one inform me what we can do for her, as she gets good fresh water, good, clean hay, a good range and is in the barn at night.—A. W., Gettysburg, S. D.

Wild Onions.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader tell how to get rid of wild onions by pasturing, cultivating or otherwise.—T. W. H., Sweetwater, Tenn.

THE BIENNIAL REPORT

Of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture Now Out.

The Blade is indebted to Hon. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, for a copy of the twelfth biennial report of that body. The Kansas reports stand high all over the Union, and this is superior to any of its predecessors. The first 670 pages, with 180 illustrations, are given to the promotion of improved animal and farm husbandry, under conditions the Kansas stockman and the Kansas farmer find ready-made or can make in their surroundings; to the furtherance of the dairy interests, through a higher appreciation of the cow, and her better management; and to encourage the most approved systems of road-making. The succeeding 300 pages tell in careful detail the story of every township's achievements, annually, in the growing of each profitably important crop, its acreage and yield, and its value where produced; the number and value, by counties, of each class of live stock in each year; the mortality of live stock; the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, and of poultry and eggs sold; the population of each township and municipality; the assessed valuation of all lands, personal property, city lots, and railroads; the date of organization of each county, its area, rank in population, and miles main-track railroad.

The biennial period with which the volume deals has been agriculturally by far the most profitably productive of any in the state's history, and the percentages of increase in values of products from Kansas' soil, not alone in this period, but on an average for all the years mentioned, are so gratifying that every citizen and friend of the state may well feel proud of an identity with a commonwealth possessing such capabilities, and showing such results from developments as yet little more than begun.

When it is considered that the state consists of more than fifty million acres of land, practically all arable and fertile—a country sixty-one percent wider in extent that England, two and one-half times greater than Ireland, nearly three times larger than Scotland, ten times greater in area than Wales, and in the most favored zone—and but a fraction of this utilized except in a limited way, and none of it nearly to its possibilities, it is patent that no prophet not inspired can fortell the riches in store for those fortunates who in the years to come shall possess a heritage so fruitful.

SUNFLOWERS AS FOOD.

Immense Possibilities of the Widely Known Plant.

Sunflower culture is engaging the attention of the department of agriculture, which believes that there is much money in the industry, if farmers in this country can be persuaded to take it up. Abroad, more especially in Russia, the plant is of great economic importance, its seeds being eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted as peanuts are in America, while the oil, obtained by pressing the seeds, is widely used as an article of diet, besides, the stalks and oil cake make excellent fodder, the leaves are employed as a substitute for tobacco, and the fibre of the stalks has a high value.

The sunflower might well be chosen as our national floral emblem, inasmuch as it originated in this country, in the region of the Great Plains. Specimens of it were taken to Europe by the early Spanish explorers, and it was first cultivated in the old world in the gardens of Madrid.

The plant was utilized by American Indians long before the days of Columbus, and Champlain, when he visited Georgean bay in 1615, found the aborigines there growing it and using on their hair the oil expressed from the seeds. It was raised chiefly, however, for the sake of the food which its seed supplied.

Sunflower oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than any other known vegetable oil. About one bushel of seeds is required to make a gallon of the oil, and 50 bushels of seeds are produced on one acre of land. Selling at $1 per gallon, the profit on the oil is large. Of late years purified sunflower oil has been used quite extensively to adulterate olive oil; it is of a pale, yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, being mixed with cheap paints, and with prepared stains, but it does not equal linseed oil for varnish. The cake left after the extraction of the oil by pressure is extremely rich, being equal in this respect to maize cake or linseed cake. Branches and stalks of the plant furnish an excellent fodder, being highly nutritious.

The sunflower has long been grown in its beautiful yellow flowers lending much to the adornment of yards and gardens. In some of the central states the plant, in a much smaller form than the cultivated kind, grows wild, and in Kansas the borders of wagon roads and railroads are frequently lined for miles with the blossoms, which, in August and September, when in full bloom, are a marked feature of the prairie landscape. The aesthetic value of the sunflower has long been recognized in the United States, but it is only of late years that we have begun to realize that it has an economic importance, and promises to be a source of wealth in the future.

It is found that the plant grows best for commercial purposes in Kansas, Missouri and the Ohio valley, but many other regions are well suited to it. As a rule, the soils best adapted for Indian corn produce the best crops of sunflowers. They should be planted by a drill, in rows three feet apart, the seeds being placed deep enough to secure abundant moisture to make them germinate. The planting should be done as early as possible in the spring, and the heads should be harvested before the seeds are quite ripe, so as to avoid scattering and loss. After drying, the seeds may be threshed out and stored in bags. The threshing may be done with a flail, but if the sunflower is to be grown in this country over large areas for market, special threshing machines will have to be devised for the separation of the seeds.

Three principal kinds of sunflowers are grown in the United States for their seeds. One of these is the common sunflower, now found in gardens all over the country, with nodding head eight to sixteen inches in diameter. The other two are the "Mammoth Russian" and the "Black Giant."

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. Fruit Book free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc. and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free recipe with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The recipe is free for the asking, and the wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

PATENTS R. S. & A. B. LACEY, Patent Attorneys, Washington D.C. Examination and opinion on patentability and Hand Book FREE. 31 years' experience.

AGENTS WANTED.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $1 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 315, Detroit, Mich.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

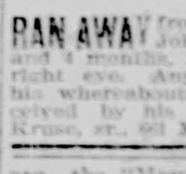
BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 267, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CANCER CURED WITH SOOTHING, BALMY OILS. Cancer, Tumor, Catarrh, Piles, Fistula, Ulcer and all Skin and Womb Diseases. Write for illustrated book. Sent free. Address DR. BYE, Kansas City, Mo.

TAKE YOUR SORE SCABBY SCRATCHING BABY to your Druggist; let him see it; send us his certificate that you have deposited with him $1.00. We will send you the cure. Use it 7 days; if not satisfied return unused portion to Druggist and get money back. You take no chances. The Dermatoline Co. Box 580, Findlay, O.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

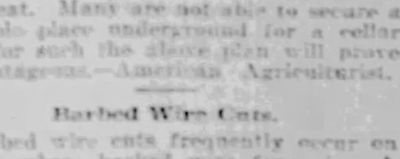


Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

RAN AWAY from home a few days ago, John Kruse, jr., age 10 years and 4 months, and a little cross-eyed in right eye. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his parents. Address John Kruse, sr., 61 Missouri st., Toledo, O.

An Incubator Room.

The cut shows an incubator room that is built on the surface of the ground, and yet is surrounded by earth, banked up against its stone walls. It is banked on three sides, leaving one side unbank-



ed for entrance door and a window. The incubator room need not be large, so the labor of banking it in this way will not be great. Many are not able to secure a suitable place underground for a cellar and for such the above plan will prove advantageous.—American Agriculturist.

Barbed Wire Cuts.

Barbed wire cuts frequently occur on horses where barbed wire fence is. A writer in an exchange gives his treatment. He says:

"Allow me to give the treatment in use here and found effectual in cases where the cut was on the breasts of horses, the opening being six inches wide and two or three inches deep. These cases healed without stitching, or leaving an unnatural enlargement, in a short time. Another cure where a horse got his foreleg over a wire and back of the knee haggled to the bone for six inches. This got well without lameness or any enlargement, only a small scar. Another young stallion had the back of his front pastern cut, and was treated with liniments without healing, and an unnatural growth would show and was trimmed with a knife without healing, and when the treatment below was given it healed up in a short time. Wash the cut daily with warm water and castile soap to cleanse the parts. Then spray or dampen the injury with a weak solution of carbolic acid, then dust on fresh air-slacked lime. There does not appear any need of covering or bandaging the cut, as this will keep off the flies or any unnatural growth."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Worms in Horses.

Give calomel, 3 drachms; tartar emetic, 3 drachms; mix and divide into three powders. Give one powder each night for three nights in rapid succession, in a bran mash. Forty-eight hours after giving the last powder give raw linseed oil, one quart, and turpentine, two ounces; mix and give as a drench, as one dose. Repeat in a week or ten days if necessary.

The city of Grand Rapids, Mich., has expended nearly $200,000 for improvements during the past year.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

American Tin Plate.

"How many tin plate factories do we have in the United States? Where are they located? What is their capacity, or how much do they manufacture? Do we have our own mines in the United States and make our own plates?"—J. H. E., Sweden, Nev.

"To settle a dispute, please state if there is any tin produced in the United States."—L. E., Hastings, Neb.

The second query is also part of the first, so we will answer it first. There is tin found in the Black Hills and in California, but the ore is not rich, and it is unprofitable to mine it. So block tin is imported. Tin plate is merely a thin steel or iron plate coated with tin. The iron is mined here, made into pigs in our furnaces, turned into steel there also, then rolled in our rolling mills; and the coating these plates with block tin is done by American labor. In the eleven months ended November 30 last, we imported block tin to the amount of 62,000,000 pounds, costing nearly $18,000,000. Half of this was imported from the East Indies, where are the most productive tin mines in the world. The rest was imported from Holland and Wales.

Of course, it would be better if we had tin mines of our own, but as we have not then the next best thing is to buy the block tin abroad and make the tin plate here.

Ten years ago we imported all our tin plate. Not a sheet was made in the United States. Now there are huge plants in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and other states, employing 54,000 men, and at good wages. We have not the number of mills inquired for by the first querist above; but the annual output is enough to supply the entire demand of this country. No tin plate is imported, except for re-exportation, and in the eleven months spoken of above we exported 309,895 pounds of American-made tin plate. As to the price, the following is from a trade paper:

"An examination shows that the difference between the present price of American tin plate and the price of Welsh tin plate, duty paid and laid down in this country, is much less than the 1½ cents per pound duty paid. Recent quotations for tin plate in Wales for export are 16 shillings per box of 108 pounds, or $3.89 in American money. This price is subject to discounts for cash of 3 and 1 per cent, and a brokerage of 2 per cent is usually paid to the foreign broker for buying the plates and inspecting them, so that the net price would be practically 2 per cent less than $3.89, or $3.81. To this must be added 15 cents for ocean freight and insurance, making the price in bond in New York $3.96. The duty on 108 pounds of tin plate, at 1½ cents, is $1.62, making the prices on dock in New York, duty paid, $5.58. While foreign tin plate at the dock in New York is at this figure, American tin plate at the mill costs but $4.52½ per box, or $1.05½ less. This makes the price of American tin plate but 56½ cents more than the price of foreign plates at New York before the duty is paid, and establishes the claim that the real protective duty on tin plate is about one-half cent a pound. It must also be remembered that Welsh tin plate is selling at a much lower price than it would if the American markets were thrown open to the manufacturers of that country.

"American tin plate had advanced 77 cents a box the past year, but not as the Democrats would claim, because of the protective tariff, but due solely to the advance in raw material and an increased demand. The Welsh manufacturers, too, have experienced the same causes, as it is shown by the fact that the same grade of plate there has advanced during the same period $1.45 a box.

"The American tin plate workmen since the passage of the Dingley bill have received advances in wages amounting to 25 per cent. Contrast this condition with that of the Welsh tin plate worker, who only recently was forced to accept a reduction in wages of 10 per cent."

Ocean Mails.

"Do foreign steamers carry United States mails?"—J. A. E. Bryan, O.

Most certainly they do. Most of the great steamship lines are owned in Europe, and there are many parts of the world that mail can reach only on these vessels.

Washington's Inauguration.

"Please tell why Washington's inauguration was delayed from March 4, 1789, to April 30."—E. S., Locke, W. Va.

Simply because there was no way of traveling then for long distances except on horseback, and the roads were bad at that time of the year. Congress was to meet on March 4, 1789, so that the electoral votes might be counted, and the election of Washington be officially declared; but the members were so slow in arriving that enough members were not present to make a quorum and to organize until April 1 in the House and April 6 in the Senate. The electoral vote was then counted. John Adams took his seat as president of the Senate on April 21, and Washington was inaugurated on April 30.

Leyden Jar.

"Can you tell me when the Leyden jar was invented, also when the magnetic needle was first used on the mariner's compass?"—L. S., Courtland, Mich.

The Leyden jar is said to have been invented by Cuneus, a pupil of Masschenbroek of Leyden, in 1746. As to the magnetic needle (not electric), it is believed to have been brought by Marco Polo from China about 1295, though there are some claims that it was used in Europe earlier.

The Buckeye.

"Please state the difference, if any, between a buckeye and a horse-chestnut."—A. W. M., Hazelton, W. Va.

They belong to the same order, but are of different species. The horse chestnut is aesculus hippocastanum, the buckeye is aesculus glabra. They differ as do wheat and rye. Other species of the same genus, found in the United States, are the sweet buckeye, aesculus flava; the dwarf variety, aesculus parviflora, and the California buckeye, aesculus Californica.

The Planets.

"Please name the planets in the order of their size."—D. W. B., Ellenboro, W. Va.

The planets in the order of size, beginning with the smallest are: The asteroids, Mercury, Mars, Venus, earth, Uranus, Neptune, Saturn and Jupiter, which is the largest. In order of distance from the sun they are: Mercury is nearest, then Venus, the earth, Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

Gadsden Purchase.

"Plese give information as to the Gadsden purchase—where located, when bought and price paid."—J. E. T. Piqua, O.

By the treaty which ended the Mexican war, we obtained from Mexico a vast area, including what is now California, Nevada, Utah, much of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. What is now these two territories was then all one territory, called New Mexico. Its southern boundary was the Gila river, and then a line running due east to Texas. There was a dispute over this boundary, and Gen. James Gadsden, our Minister to Mexico, negotiated the treaty known by his name, December 30, 1853. By this we acquired 45,535 square miles of territory, for which we paid Mexico $10,000,000.

Great Britain's Census.

"What is the so-called dejure system of taking census in Great Britain and Ireland, and why taken Sunday?"—E. C. F., Chicago, Ill.

The system of taking the census in Great Britain (not including Ireland) is this: It will be taken on Sunday, March 31 next, under the superintendence of the Local Government board. A schedule will be left at every house on the Saturday previous, and they will be called for on Monday. These schedules embrace:

The name, sex, age, profession or occupation, condition as to marriage, relation to head of family, birthplace and nationality of every person who abode in that house on the night of the census day; whether any such person was blind, or deaf or dumb, or imbecile or lunatic; and where the occupier is in occupation of less than five rooms, the number of rooms occupied by him; and in the case of Wales or the county of Monmouth, whether any person who so abode (being of three years of age or upwards) speaks English only or Welsh only, or both English and Welsh.

The census in Ireland will be taken by the Irish constabulary force, who will call at every house and fill up the schedules.

Refusal to answer subjects the person to a fine of £5. The census is taken on Sunday as a matter of convenience to the working people.

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

To Mothers of Large Families.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer, and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE.

"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was not able to do my housework. I suffered terribly at time of menstruation. Several doctors told me they could do nothing for me. Thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine I am now well, and can do the work for eight in the family.

"I would recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all mothers with large families."—MRS. CARRIE BELLEVILLE, Ludington, Mich.

Great Wall of China.

"Please tell me the length, height and width of the great Chinese wall. Give a brief history of same."—C.W. F., Custer City, Pa.

The Chinese wall is one of the stupendous works of the world. Its entire length is 22¾ degrees of latitude, 1,255 miles on a straight line, but its windings increase its length to fully 1,500 miles. It was begun in 214 B. C., protection to China from incursions of northern tribes being the purpose of its construction. The part of the wall lying between a coast town known as Shanhai-K'wan and the Yellow river is the best-known of the entire wall, which is largely ruins. In the construction of this great piece of masonry, material was taken from or made on the spot. In some places it is merely a mud or gravel wall, while in other it is composed of earth and pebbles faced with large bricks weighing from forty to fifty pounds, supported on a coping of stone. In such places the wall is about 20 feet thick at the base and 15 feet at the top, the height varying from 15 to 30 feet. At Kalgan, portions of it are made of porphyry and other stones piled up in pyramidal form between the brick towers. These towers are one of the interesting features of the wall, which are built at intervals, independent structures, some of them more than forty feet high, the wall between them crumbling with the years, and nothing being done to keep it in repair. In one place, near the city of Ku-peh-kan, the wall runs over a mountain 5,225 feet high, where the futility of its proving a defense is so evident that the stupendous amount of labor involved calls for expressions of wonder. The most interesting portion of the wall is now at Nan-Kan, where at one time this section of China was guarded by five additional walls and gates, now all in ruins.

No Surnames.

"Why are the chief executives of European countries not called by their full names, the same as in the United States? What is Queen Victoria's full name?"—J. T. L., Hartley Hall, Pa.

From the fact that surnames have come into use within the past three centuries only, and these families were in existence before that. Queen Victoria's full name was Victoria Alexandrina. She belonged to the house of Brunswick, and the members of that ducal house have no family name, or surname, in the ordinary sense. Welf was the personal name (not the family name) of a prehistoric ancestor of theirs and was frequently borne by his male descendants who became dukes of Saxony. In the year 1140 Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, rose against the imperial authority, and the battle of Weinsberg was fought in Suabia between forces commanded respectively by Welf, uncle of Henry the Lion, and the Emperor Conrad III., who was of the house of Hohenstauffen. Waiblingen was the name of a small town in Wurtemburg, a possession of the Hohenstauffens, regarded as the family seat of the house. The duke's army used the name of its leader, Welf, as its battle cry; the emperor's army similarly used the name Waiblingen. So Welf came to be adopted as a party name by all who resisted the imperial authority, and Waiblingen as a party name by the imperialists. As the principal theater of the conflicts between the parties was Italy, the party names were Italianized into Guelfi and Ghibellini, since Anglicized into Guelphs and Ghibellines. This is the foundation of the incorrect impression that the surname of the members of the ducal house of Brunswick is Guelph. They have no surname, and if they can be said to have a "family name," in any sense, it is Welf. In the same way the surname of the late prince consort and of the present king of England is sometimes erroneously said to be Wettin, because all the present Saxon ruling families are descended from the Counts of Wettin, a place near Madgeburg.

In other words, Queen Victoria and the English royal family, have no surname.

England in China.

"Does England own and control territory in the heart of China?"—T. T. H., Athens, Tenn.

No; nor does any other nation. Great Britain owns Hong Kong and Wei Hai Wei, but has no possessions in the interior.

That Twenty Millions.

"Were the $20,000,000 paid to Spain to buy the Philippines, or to pay for improvements?"—P. F., South Haven, Mich.

The treaty itself does not specify the purpose. It is understood to be the equivalent for the naval station, bridges, government buildings, etc., which belonged to the Spanish government in the Philippines.

Only One Capital.

"You stated some time ago that Rhode Island had only one capital. Will you please confirm or retract that statement?"—L. E. M., Mediapolis, Iowa.

Rhode Island has but one capital—Providence. If you saw it so stated in The Blade, why write to ask it over again?

Valves of the Heart.

"In the human heart are two valves—one the bicuspid and the other tricuspid. The bicuspid has two flaps, and the tricuspid has three. Is there any reason why the one should have more flaps than the other?"—C. W. R., Samaria, Mich.

The words bicuspid and tricuspid are made up of the Latin numerals, meaning two and three, and cusp, a hook or point. The points of the crescent moon are cusps. In the heart valves, they are where the valve is attached. The tricuspid valves have harder work to do, and hence have three cusps.

Hazing Terms.

"In the Booz investigation I have noticed several expressions which I do not understand, such as, 'doing eagles,' 'bracing,' 'hung on the stretcher,' doing some dips,' etc. Will you kindly inform me what is meant by them? Also, what is meant by playing policy?"—F. M. West Franklin, Pa.

They are cadet slang, to express different ridiculous positions in which hazed cadets are required to place themselves. "Doing eagles" is to place the feet close together, squatted down; then rise direct without moving the feet, the arms being thrown out in a semicircle in front of the body, the subject rising on tiptoe. Thus done for a dozen to 50 times in rapid succession is very fatiguing. It is so called because it is supposed to resemble the motion of the wings of an eagle on his perch. Playing policy is a form of gambling, but this writer knows nothing of its method.

Rural Free Delivery.

W. J. C., Ames, Iowa: We have answered the questions you ask at full length twice within three months, and must make it very brief. The United States does not make any mail boxes for rural free delivery routes. If any are made for sale, the government has no interest in them. No box has been officially adopted, and none will be. You can put up any kind of a box you please, so that it is neat, secure, and protects mail matter perfectly from the weather. You are not compelled to send your mail to the office by the free delivery carrier. If you desire to take it to the office yourself you can do so.

Day of a Date.

"Upon what day of the week did February 4, 1861, fall? Can you give a rule by which I can find upon what day of the week any day in the past fell?"—W. W. G., Marion, O.

February 4, 1861, came on Monday. There are perpetual calendars published which enable the day of the week for any date to be found. The best form has fourteen calendars for a whole year, the first beginning with Sunday, on Jan. 1, the next Monday on Jan. 1, and so on. That takes seven calendars. Then seven more are needed for leap years. This is indexed, giving the years for 100 or more years, and stating which calendar fits that year.

S. Weir Mitchell.

"Please give the correct pronunciation of the middle name of the writer, S. Weir Mitchell."—H. E. M., Tabor, Iowa.

The name Weir is usually pronounced to rhyme with dear, fear, hear, etc., but we do not know whether Dr. Mitchell so pronounces it or not. We do not know with what hospital or medical school he is connected.

Indians as Voters.

"Does the constitution of the United States prohibit an Indian from becoming a citizen of the United States? Can Indians owning property and paying taxes thereon vote?"—A. C. B., Ankeny, Iowa.

The position of the Indians in the United States is one of dependents or pupils. Under the constitution, they are citizens of the United States, for it declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the states wherein they reside." As all the Indians were born here, they are citizens, without dispute.

You have probably fallen into the error of supposing that a citizefin is necessarily a voter. This is not true. All American women are citizens, but very few of them are given the right to vote. All children are citizens, but the boys are not allowed to vote until they reach the age of 21 years.

The United States confers citizenship, the right to vote is conferred by the states. It is within the power of the state to say who shall vote and who shall not. Some states allow Indians who pay taxes to vote, and some do do not. For instance, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and Mississippi all exclude Indians not taxed from the franchise, while Montana, Nevada and New Mexico exclude all Indians.

E Pluribus Unum.

"By what act of congress was the motto E Pluribus Unum authorized, and what do they mean on the silver dollar?"—W. S. M., Heppner, Ore.

"E Pluribus Unum" is Latin, and means "one made up of many"—referring to the United States as one nation made up of many states. It is the motto of the United States, borne on the great seal, adopted by act of congress shortly after the constitution went into operation.

As to its use upon coins. Sec. 3517 of the U. S. Revised Statutes (act of June 22, 1874) provides: "Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word 'Liberty' and the year of the coinage; and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions, 'United States of America' and 'E Pluribus Unum,' and the designation of the value of the coin; but on the dime, five and one cent piece the figure of the eagle shall be omitted."

Civil Officers.

"In article 2, section 4, of the constitution, is this language: 'The President, vice president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes or misdemeanors.' Who are civil officers? Does the President commission all civil officers? If so, how is it that a representative or senator may be impeached?"—C. P. B., Summer Shade, Ky.

All are civil officers that are not military or naval. The President commissions all civil officers in the executive department of the United States government, and in the judicial, but not in the legislative. A representative or senator, as you will note by the language of the constitution quoted above, may be impeached. There have been but six cases of impeachment: Mr. Blount, United States senator from Tennessee, in 1798; John Pickering, United States district judge of New Hampshire, in 1803; Samuel Chase, associate justice of the supreme court, 1804; James H. Peck, U. S. district judge of Missouri, 1830; W. H. Humphries, U. S. district judge of Tennessee, in 1862; and President Andrew Johnson, in 1868. Of these, only two were convicted—Judges Pickering and Humphries.

Miscellaneous.

S. C. W., Pana, Ill.: We are unable to inform you, to give the quotation.

H. W. M., Rising Sun, O.: We are sorry we have not copies that far back.

E. H., Noblesville, Ind.: We do not deal in books nor music. Order through a music dealer.

O. H. J., De Soto, Wis.: The face of Liberty on the silver dollar is not a portrait of any person.

N. M. R., Richmond, Va.: Unfortunately we can not. You will find it in the poems of Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

S. F., North Lansing, Mich.: The old suspension bridge at Niagara never broke down. We can find no trace of the incident you mention.

F. W. A., Flint, Mich.: Your copper coin is a 40-reis piece of Brazil, coined in the reign of Dom Pedro II. Its coinage value is one cent and one-tenth.

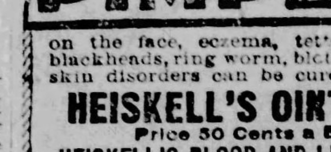
F. E. W., Normanda, Ind.: Cincinnati, Ohio, was the first city in the world to bear that name. The label in the clock undoubtedly refers to the Ohio city.

W. D., Hayward, Neb.: There is just one way to avoid paying for a paper sent you after the subscription expires—and that is, to refuse to take a single copy out of the office. If you take it out, you can be made to pay.

In Its Grasp.

"Why so gloomy?" asked Melpomene.

"You ought to know well enough," sulkily responded Thalia. "I am ordered by the theatrical trust not to smile for a whole year. There happens to be an overstock of comediennes just now."—Chicago Tribune.



PIMPLES

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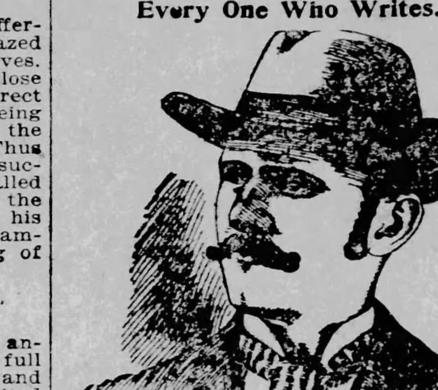


The Discoverer of Powdrpaint.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes to the farmer a dry powder, and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone, brick and plaster, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth what the farmer has hertofore had to pay for paint.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, S. North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, also color card and full information showing how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

WORLD'S LARGEST PRISON EIGHT MILES FROM PARIS

France's new prison at Fresnes, some eight miles from Paris, is the largest in the world. It takes the place of three old prisons, is situated in a healthy district, and covers, with its main buildings, flower gardens and villa residence of officials, over half a square mile.

The prison, unlike our penitentiaries, is not built on the star plan, but consists of five rectangular blocks, one of which is the infirmary. The plan is the cellular, and the number of cells reaches the huge total of 1,824. As, however, accommodation is provided on the "association" system for 400 privileged prisoners, the total criminal capacity of the Fresnes prison is 2,224. As a sanitarium for the criminal Fresnes is unique. As his or her present home it boasts the proud record of being only half full of crime, or at least punishment by imprisonment for crime is diminishing in France.

The system at Fresnes is interesting; possibly it is worthy of imitation. The authorities believe in fresh air and sunshine, those sworn foes of the microbe and friends of health. Hence, as already stated, the prison is a model sanitarium. Otherwise the criminal is gently educated. He works at some trade and can purchase from the proceeds of his work extra food and personal requirements—with the exception of tobacco. When the prisoners go to worship, which is not compulsory, or to "school," which is, they wear hoods so as to prevent mutual recognition on release. In some of the workshops this rule does not obtain. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is not clear.—London Express.

HOW THE WORLD IS RULED

There is only one woman ruler in the world, so if we are to take a comparison in this regard, the superiority of man as a dominating influence must be conceded at the overwhelming ratio of 75 to 1. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland represents the sex as it is sceptred. This is the way the world's power is apportioned:

Twenty-two presidents.
Sixteen kings.
Eleven dukes.
Six emperors.
Five princes.
Five sultans.
Two khans.
Two ameers.
One queen.
One khedive.
One shah.
One bey.
One mikado.
One maharajah.
One rajah.

William of Germany is both emperor and king. Sidi Ali Pacha, bey of Tunis, is the oldest ruler, having been born in 1817. He antedates Queen Victoria by two years. The youngest active ruler, excluding the little Alfonso of Spain, is the girl queen of Holland.

A glance at the incomes of European rulers shows our own President's salary in the light of very "small potatoes." For the Russian emperor's income is $12,000,000; the sultan of Turkey draws a ten million dollar salary; the Austrian emperor gets $3,775,000; the German emperor, $3,752,000; the king of Italy, $2,858,000; Queen Victoria received $1,920,000, and the kings of Bavaria and Spain somewhat smaller sums.

Flashes of Fun.

"Poverty's no crime," said Job's comforter. "Maybe not," replied the poor man, "but it seems to be punishable by hard labor for life."—Philadelphia Record.

Mr. Gallagher—Rumors fly, don't they, Missis Flannigan? Mrs. Flannigan—Indade they do; awnly this week wan left me widout payin' his rint.—Ohio State Journal.

Mr. Hoamley—Do you refuse me because I'm a self-made man? Miss Pert—Oh, are you? That may account for it. Mr. Hoamley—How account for it? Miss Pert—Probably you didn't use a looking glass when you were on the job.—Philadelphia Press.

Holden—What kind of a boy is that new one who came last week? Winter—Oh, he's all right—only a little dull. He was talking rather loudly the other afternoon, and I hollered, "Shut up!" Well sir, before I knew what he was about he had half the shutters up.—Boston Transcript.

"I suppose you have been enjoying this mild winter?" "No, I haven't," answered Mr. Sirius Barker. "Not a bit. I am a conservative person by instinct. I hate to see precedents upset. It worries me to think of January being nearly gone without bringing around the coldest day the oldest inhabitant ever saw."—Washington Star.

KIPLING'S HOME IS FOR SALE

His Property at Brattleboro Is Now in the Market.

Rudyard Kipling has ordered his beautiful house, Naulahka, at Brattleboro, among the Vermont hills, to be sold.

"This house," wrote Mr. Kipling himself, "stands in thirteen acres of ground, ten of which are meadow land, 200 yards from the high road, and 60 ft. above it, and is approached by a winding drive bordered by evergreen trees. There is a walled flower garden, perfectly level lawn tennis court, and abundance of shady trees and well-established shrubs."

It is six years since the author of "Barrack-room Ballads" first sought seclusion among the Green Mountains in order that he might study nature in her grandest moods far from the madding crowd; and he has since said that he was able to do more and better work in his favorite retreat than anywhere else on the broad earth.

"Naulahka" is the home where Mr. Kipling wrote most of the verses in his volume, "The Seven Seas"; while the wonderful "Jungle Stories" and stirring "Captains Courageous" were also written while living there.

The house has likewise many cherished domestic associations for him—both joyous and sad. It was here that his dead daughter first breathed the breath of life.

Mr. Kipling planned the house himself, and those who remember when the work was going forward say that he threw all the characteristic vigor of his nature into it.

The main door is at the back of the house; the porch being somewhat broad, with a flower-box at the end of it, which is so large as to be almost a garden in itself. This is perhaps the first thing that impresses you with the fact that the individuality of the owner is stamped on his house.

If the exterior appearance of the house is somewhat uncommon, the interior arrangement is altogether charming. It is a sort of ideal bungalow, replete with every convenience. There is not the least attempt at grandeur, nor are the rooms large, but they are cosy to a degree. The floors throughout are of hard wood, while the furniture of the first-floor rooms, with the exception of the morning room, is of mahogany, being made after an old English pattern. The rich color of this furnishes a fine contrast with the white walls. There is little furniture in the entrance hall, save a chair or two, a group of ancient weapons and a few etchings.

On entering the morning room you are immediately reminded of the fact that the owner of the house has dwelt in the east, the apartments suggesting the Hindoo mode of living—bamboo lounges, inviting divans and wicker chairs being arranged with a delightful and wholly artistic disregard of conventionality.

This "loggia" can be thrown entirely open in summer time, where the view of the mountain ahead is one of amazing beauty. The room which every visitor is most eager to see, however, is Mr. Kipling's study, which is reached by ascending a flight of three steps to the right of the reception hall. On the landing a rack holding a number of golf clubs remind you of the fact that the poet, like other distinguished persons, is a devotee of the royal and ancient game. As you enter the study your eye falls on an interesting photograph of Mr. Kipling as a schoolboy, which stands on a bookshelf. Beneath the mantel over the wide brick fire-place are the words, "The night cometh, when no man can work," a motto to which Mr. Kipling believed in, for when the red sun dipped beyond the hills he would lay down his pen, making his evenings domestically sacred.

On the right of the fire-place stands a writing desk with book-shelves; while twin engravings of the "Legend of the Briar Rose," a water-color of the "Egyptian Camel Corps," and a fine etching of "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" are among the works of art which adorn the walls. In frames with wide margins, too, you note bits of India and character studies of various Oriental types. Mr. Kipling, however, did not always work inside his den, for in many summer days he used to write upon the broad veranda with a plain wooden shelf which is fixed to the side of the house with brackets. Leading down from this is a walled flower garden, beyond which a pleasant walk extends about a hundred yards along the hillside at the edge of the wood.

KIPLING'S AMERICAN HOME—NOW FOR SALE.

Alaska Has Paid for Itself.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

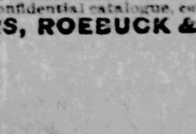
Leslie's Weekly, remarking that California is no longer our great golden state, gives some interesting figures of the American output of precious metals last year. Colorado stands first, its product aggregating $28,500,000 gold and $20,292,000 silver. Next in the gold-producing states comes California, with $14,377,000; Alaska, with $7,771,000; South Dakota, $6,617,000, and Montana, $5,126,000. The greatest silver state next to Colorado is Montana, which last year produced $16,750,000 worth. Utah, with $9,500,000; Idaho, with $4,500,000, and Arizona, with $4,250,000, were the other great silver states. The gold output of the United States last year was over twice that of silver, the figures standing $79,322,000 of the former and $36,362,000 of the latter. A fact worthy of special notice, as shown by the statistics, is that last year's yield of gold in Alaska amounted to more than the $7,500,000 which the United States paid for that territory.

All Together Now.

"All of us fellows in the graduating class," said the new fledged medico, "have decided to grow a beard."

"That should be easy," replied the sarcastic man. "If you all work together. How many hairs is each to contribute?"—Chicago Chronicle.

FREE ELECTRIC BELT OFFER



WITH TEN DAYS FREE WEARING TRIAL in your own home, we furnish the genuine and only HEIDELBERG ALTERNATING CURRENT ELECTRIC BELTS to any reader of this paper. No money in advance; very low cost; positive guarantee. COSTS ALMOST NOTHING compared with most all other treatments. Cures when all other electric belts, appliances and remedies fail. QUICK CURE for more than 50 ailments. ONLY SURE CURE for all nervous diseases, weaknesses and disorders. For complete sealed confidential catalogue, cut this ad out and mail to us.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago.

The Sunday School.

Parable of the Talents. Matt. xxv:14-30. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—As stated last week the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew is devisible into three great parts, all designed to illustrate some aspect of the kingdom of heaven, or the dispensation ushered in by Jesus. The first part already studied presented the substance of religion itself, an anterior principle likened to oil, feeble in some and strong in others. The third (Verses 31 and 34), which will not be in our course at all, sets forth the practical test of religion, as that which prompts one to serve his fellowmen, which service is reckoned the judgment as rendered to Christ. The second part, lying between the essence and the test of religion, shows what effect it ought to have upon its possessor, as a developing force. Taken in their order, the three passages exhibit the value of religion, as preparing one for communion with Christ, as a power for self unfolding and progress, as leading to do good unto men. The three parts all refer to the judgment because every man is measured in the light and by the standard of his own character.

DISTRIBUTION.—(Verses 14 and 15.) Our parable opens with the scene of a man of wealth who is about to take a journey to a distant place, and who calls his servants together before his departure and commits his property and interests to their keeping. He does not bestow goods upon them absolutely, so that they become thereby the real possessors, but he makes them the keepers and custodians during his absence. The distribution is made according to his pleasure, as he had a right to make it, but also according to the ability of the persons, as he saw it. The ratio of reward was as five, two and one, each receiving something. By this Jesus intended to teach that God had bestowed upon men various abilities, as they were able to receive them, some more and some less. In so doing he exercised his prerogative and no one may question the wisdom of his act. But what was thus awarded was not made a personal possession. All men hold what they have as trusts. They are stewards of God (Peter iv:10). This is true in spiritual as well as material matters. All we have belong to God.

DISPOSITION.—(Verses 16, 17, 18.) The servants in the parable evidently remembered the source of that which they had received. No one assumed ownership. They all alike with commendable wisdom acknowledged their office as stewards, and apparently they were impressed by the obligation thus laid on them. But they acted differently. The one who had received most, and the man in the second grade invested in legitimate business and doubled the capital placed in his hands. But the man of one talent, feeling not less than the others the responsibility incurred, buried his lord's money in the earth, seeking for it a place of safety. All this finds parallel among church members in our time. The man of splendid ability and the man of average native talent advance in all the excellences of character, while those who deem themselves little, feel that they can accomplish nothing, and so they hide themselves away in great obscurity, and years pass in which they make no progress (2 Peter iii:18).

APPROVAL (Verses 19, 20, 21, 22, 23).—Time passed on during which the servants acted according to their own pleasure. No restraint or prompting was given to any of them. Finally the Lord returned and called them to give account of their deeds and trusts. The five talent man and after him the two talent man came in with the statement that the amount entrusted to each had been doubled, so that they were able to render back ten talents and five talents respectively. Each of them must have experienced a measure of satisfaction approaching to a justifiable pride as he thus returned to his lord a hundred fold increase of what had been given, and each received precisely the same commendation with promise of promotion, for both were equally worthy. So it is with every man. This mortal life is a period in which men act freely, absent from their lord only in the sense that the physical life is wholly distinct from the heavenly life. But the day will come when all must render account (Rom. ii:6), and when they who have rightly used the gifts of God, making suitable increase, will hear the plaudit, "Well done."

NEGLECT (Verses 24 and 25).—These approved servants being disposed of, the one-talent man appeared before his master. He came with trepidation, moved doubtless by his own conscience but more by the words just spoken by his fellows. Placing in the hand of the owner that which had received with a brief statement of the course pursued, he proceeded to state the motives by which he had been led into conduct so unlike the others. First of all he threw the blame upon the master, saying that he was known to be a hard man exacting what he had not himself strewn, not considering that this was an argument for activity and industry and not for idleness and neglect. Next he declared that this character of the master instead of stimulating him as it should had actually made him afraid. How many men in all times complain of their master (Rom. ix:20), thinking him severe and judging their lot a hard one! How many deem it quite sufficient for them to deliver back again that which was committed and no more, saying "Thou hast that is thine!"

JUDGMENT (Verses 26, 27, 30).—Upon the servant's statement, without waiting for any testimony of others, the lord passed judgment, so that in reality the man made up his own case. The judgment contained an estimate of character and an infliction of punishment, the latter based upon the former. See the items of character—"thou wicked and slothful," "thou knewest," "thou oughtest," "unprofitable servant." These terms tell the whole story. A servant, one whose business was to render to his master some return, who knew that this was expected of him, had indolently neglected his opportunity, had proved himself worthless, had in fact by this become wicked. See the sentence—"cast him into outer darkness," out of the house in which he was no longer entitled a place into the darkness of the night, there to weep in vain over his misfortunes. Does not all this occur, and ought not to occur with those who, acquainted with God's plan for their lives, nevertheless sluggishly move on day by day, with no serious effort or purpose to improve His gifts? And after they have failed of honors that might have come to them (Jer. viii:20), how great has been their lament!

TRANSFER (Verse 28).—One of the most striking features of this parable now remains to be considered. The one talent which the unprofitable servant had buried in the earth and which was restored to his lord was by order of the lord delivered to the servant who had ten talents. His estate then stood five, plus five, plus one, equals eleven, while the other's property was one minus one equals nothing. This transfer was according to the master's pleasure. It was not an arbitrary, capricious act of unjustifiable favoritism. It goes into the record that one person beginning with a capital of five had advanced to eleven, partly by earning five and lastly by a bonus of good will on the part of his employer. There was commingled thus, fidelity, industry, increase, generosity and other virtues. Such has been the history of many men in our day, moving steadily forward to commanding position while others have sunken to lower places, the one honored and useful, the other little and unknown.

PRINCIPLE (Verse 29).—Jesus then puts into the lips of the master, words of far-reaching import, both to justify his course and to show its wisdom. He declares that what had been done in this instance was according to an inflexible rule by which he purposed to administer his affairs. A principle was behind all his conduct. "Unto everyone that hath improved" shall be given. Why? Because such an one is worthy and competent. The gifts of God are bestowed for the pleasure of men (James iv:3). The one design is to multiply the good things of heaven until they shall abound to the glory of God and the welfare of man. Men are here with God-like capacities to help advance God's work in promoting the increase of goodness, and they who do this are to be trusted with larger opportunities for doing it. On the other hand, "from him that hath not improved shall be taken away even that which he hath." Why? Because it is of no value in his hands. It is there a dead and useless thing. It might as well be destroyed altogether. Besides, the man has despised his privilege and deserves not on that account to be trusted.

CONCLUSION.—All men have abilities, the gift of God. No one may plead that he is unable to do anything, having no talent. All men are expected and required to use what they have and nothing more. Faithfulness in little will be approved as truly as faithfulness in much. The law of increase involves the law of fidelity. He who gains nothing loses everything. The distribution of God's favors may seem to men at times to be unwise, but he knows men and knows what use they will make of his gifts and has a right so to order they shall have most who are best able to employ. But for all that there will be a time of reckoning. We pass on now thoughtlessly in the routine of life, not knowing that in that routine we are preparing for approval or condemnation, that we are building or wasting our fortunes, that we are advancing to honor or sinking to shame. There is no standing still—forward and finally all, or backward and finally nothing. Good and faithful, or wicked and slothful, will be the summary verdict upon every life.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Have Rheumatism? Have You Bladder or Uric Acid Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy, Will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

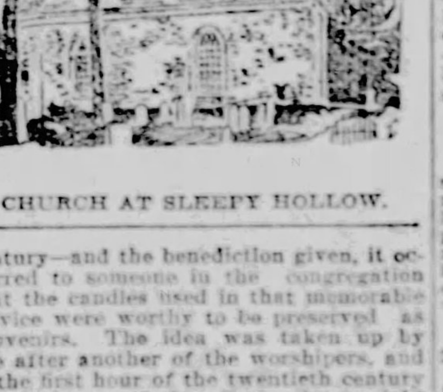
Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

If you have the slightest symptom of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you free by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

CENTURY WATCH NIGHT AT SLEEPY HOLLOW

In the old Dutch church of Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., a memorable service was held on New Year's eve. It was a watch meeting to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the church. Everything contributed to the Sleepy Hollow watch night an atmosphere of weird picturesqueness. There is no apparatus for gas or electric lighting in the old building; it was lighted for the occasion entirely by candles, as in the days of the fathers. When the last hymn had been sung—the first of the new century—and the benediction given, it occurred to someone in the congregation that the candles used in that memorable service were worthy to be preserved as souvenirs. The idea was taken up by one after another of the worshipers, and in the first hour of the twentieth century the darkness of the silent winter night was illumined by a long stream of impromptu candle bearers issuing forth from those historic doors. The night, though seasonably cold, was still, and the candles remained lighted until those who carried them had scattered far and wide on their homeward ways.



CHURCH AT SLEEPY HOLLOW.

It is good to know that public interest has been thoroughly aroused to the importance of preserving the memories that cluster about this monument of a fascinating and important past. Both Sleepy Hollow in particular and the people of New York in general owe much gratitude to Washington Irving for this, and, after Washington Irving, to the various organizations which make it their business to rescue and preserve from oblivion the elements of national history that are connected with the few material relics of early American settlements.

As it is, the building itself is carefully guarded against decay; services are still held there in the summer, when the neighborhood of Tarrytown is filled with summer sojourners, and on special occasions like that of New Year's eve. Most important of all, the records of the congregation from its establishment in the reign of Charles II. have been translated from the Dutch for publication by the enterprise of the Yonkers Historical and Library Association.

Free to Everybody.

Dr. J. M. Willis, a specialist of Crawfordsville, Indiana, will send free by mail to all who send him their address, a package of Pansy Compound, which is two weeks' treatment, with printed instructions, and is a positive cure for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous or sick headache, la grippe, and blood poison.

Embezzlements in 1900.

Chicago Tribune.

Although the embezzlements of 1900 show a decided increase over those of 1899, it is to be considered that the total of last year was the smallest in 23 years. The figures for 1900 are $4,602,134, as compared with $2,218,373 in 1899, an increase of $2,883,761. Large as this sum appears, it is far below the average of the last 23 years, which is $7,339,806.

The losses for the year are distributed as follows: Stolen by public officials, $1,183,678; from banks, $1,857,761; by agents, $271,878; forgeries, $156,900; from loan associations, $125,100; by postoffice employes, $24,427; miscellaneous stealings, $982,390. Bank employes have the unenviable reputation of heading the black list, and more than three-fourths of the bank total was taken by six employes in Newport (Ky.), Fort Worth (Ky.), Elizabethport (N. J.), Buffalo (N. Y.), Rutland (Vt.), and New York city banks, under conditions which would not have existed had the embezzlers been under proper surveillance and the banks been conducted upon safe business methods.

There is nothing discouraging in the increase for the year, however, as it is still far below the average. The comparatively small sums embezzled are an evidence of the general prosperity of the country. In 1883-'84 the totals were $26,504,000 and in 1893-'94 $35,263,714, and these were hard times years.

This is What They Say.

Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other preparations fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills, 25 cents.

Prime Ministers of Victoria's Reign.

1835—Lord Melbourne.
1841—Sir Robert Peel.
1846—Lord John Russell.
1852—Earl of Derby.
1852—Earl of Aberdeen.
1855—Lord Palmerston.
1858—Earl of Derby.
1859—Lord Palmerston.
1865—Earl Russell.
1866—Earl of Derby.
1868—Mr. Disraeli.
1868—Mr. Gladstone.
1874—Earl of Beaconsfield.
1880—Mr. Gladstone.
1885—Marquis of Salisbury.
1886—Mr. Gladstone.
1886—Marquis of Salisbury.
1892—Mr. Gladstone.
1894—Earl of Rosebery.
1895—Marquis of Salisbury.

A Good Reason.

A.—Would you start on a journey on Friday.

B.—No, indeed.

A.—Why are people so superstitious?

B.—I'm not superstitious. I'm paid on Saturday.—Answers.

To Divert Them.

Pittsburg Man—What would you folks do if a mob of rioters should come charging down Broadway?

New Yorker (busily)—Start a policeman to shooting at a dog.—New York Weekly.

Had Heard of Him.

"Do you see that very tall young man over there leaning against the wall? He's just from the country and awfully green. He has come up to the city to get his share of an uncle's millions."

"Say, he must be the long green that the sporting papers have so much to say about."

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week...167,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions

TO FEBRUARY SUBSCRIBERS.

We are mailing this week a special proposition to those of our subscribers whose time expires in February. This proposition is so favorable that the majority will gladly accept, and we hope each renewal will bring along at least three new subscribers. Remember, the proposition we make is good for month of February only, and will not be made to you again.

MORE ROADS NEEDED.

There is a lack of transportation facilities complained of by the great steel and iron plants of the country. The Carnegie mills announce that they will be compelled to shut down if they can not have more cars and quicker service. The Homestead plant called on the Pennsylvania for 100 cars, and received ten. The Lake Erie road was asked for 25, and one was sent. The other Carnegie plants are laboring under the same disadvantages. Their yards are filling up with manufactured material, awaiting transportation, and a shut-down is imminent because of lack of room to store the finished product.

It is the opinion of many men familiar with the transportation business that the trouble is deeper than mere car famine. They say more cars would not remedy the situation; that what is needed is more lines of railway between great industrial and commercial points. The number of trains that can be handled on any given line of road is strictly definite. To add more means to delay trains and block traffic. The only remedy is more lines of road.

There has been a chronic difficulty in handling all the freight offered for the past three years on most of the great lines of the country, notably those between the east and the west. At times the blockade has ben cleared for a short time, only to be renewed. And the difficulty is one not to be cured by additions to the rolling stock of each road. What is needed is another line of track, with its switches and sidings and freight sheds. Either the single-track roads so affected should double-track their lines, or new companies should organize to build other lines.

LURE CHILDREN TO DRINK.

Some time ago the president of some brewers' association, in an address to the members, said that the greatest danger which confronted the trade is the influences brought to bear upon the boys and girls to keep them from forming the drink habit; that the children are taught in the homes and in the schools as well as other places, not to drink anything and that it was necessary for those engaged in the liquor business to cultivate a taste for drink in the young or the trade would certainly suffer.

Acting along this line, it is now discovered that in Chicago there are a number of saloons, in each of which a room has been fitted up with small furniture, picture books, toys and hobby horses, and into which children are enticed to play. They are at first given sweetened wines to cultivate a taste for liquor, and are told to bring in some of their little friends to play with them. By and by the drink habit is fastened upon the little ones and all their pennies are spent for intoxicants.

On one street in Chicago twenty such places have been found, and evidence secured to convict the proprietors. How many more such saloons are now running in Chicago is simply a matter of conjecture. In how many other cities and towns the same plan is being used to destroy children, can only be imagined.

The scheme is as damnable as the ingenuity of man can devise. For the sole purpose of increasing business, little boys and girls are lured into these dens and taught to drink. The plan is deliberately formed and executed. Ruined lives count for nothing; liquors must be sold, and children are offered as a sacrifice on a keg of beer.

Brewers and saloonkeepers who engage in this business deserve the most severe punishment meted out to the most fiendish murderer. There is not, and cannot be, a more dreadful crime. This of itself is sufficient to set the seal of condemnation on the entire liquor business, from its manufacture to the dive where it is sold over the counter.

Chicago, and every other city, should search for these places where little children are lured to ruin, and the proprietors, the brewers who furnish the concoction, and every person connected with this work of abomination should be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

With Mr. Bryan editing a weekly newspaper, Webster Davis building business blocks, and Mr. Pettigrew packing his grip preparatory to retiring from the Senate, it would seem that the country is about to settle down to an every-day, humdrum existence.

SILVER DOLLAR LEGISLATION.

Every one understands that the silver dollar, being full legal tender and yet not containing a dollar's value, under certain very possible circumstances can become a menace to the stability of our financial system. The way to cure this is to make all our standard coins, whether of gold or silver, exchangeable for each other at the Treasury on demand.

This will insure the maintenance of the gold standard, because the holder of any other form of money can get gold for it. It will insure the parity of all silver money, by making it as good as gold. And such a law would not discriminate against silver, because anyone could obtain it, on demand, in exchange for gold or paper money.

Another point of value is that an act for the free exchange of all standard coins will not add any burden to the Treasury more than are imposed by its present obligations. All forms of money being treated alike, there will be no discrimination when money is presented for redemption. Hence the tendency of such a bill would be to buttress the gold situation. It would prevent any check, in times of panic, to the stream of gold which flows to and fro among banks, clearing-houses and the Treasury in times of normal business activity.

The House committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Mr. Southard is the chairman, is considering several bills which are intended to accomplish this. The simplest and most direct among them is that introduced by Representative Overstreet, of Indiana. It is very short and simple in its provisions. Its title is, "A bill to maintain the parity of the money of the United States." The first section declares that all gold and silver coins of the United States, except subsidiary coins, shall be exchangeable for each other at par on demand at the Treasury of the United States. The second section empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to employ any part of the gold reserve to carry out this purpose. It directs him to hold in reserve money received in exchange for gold coin or bullion under the provisions of this act, not to be paid out again except in exchange for gold coin or bullion.

This bill should be reported back promptly, and the two houses should promptly enact it into law. Let the Fifty-sixth Congress have the honor not only of enacting the gold standard law, but of remedying the one remaining weakness in our financial legislation. The approval of the people was most marked as to the gold standard act, as was shown by the tremendous sound-money majority at the election of last November. The passage of the Overstreet bill, or a measure along similar lines, would be equally certain of public approval and endorsement.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The Queen's death will probably delay action by the British ministry on the amended Nicaraguan canal treaty. Ambassador Choate takes a hopeful view. He says the British foreign office took a broad view of the situation, and did not accept the idea that the treaty had been amended in the senate in a spirit of jingoism. The view taken in London governmental circles seems to be that no canal will ever be constructed across the isthmus except as a governmental enterprise; and that, so long as we maintain the Monroe doctrine it will be impossible for any government except that of the United States to do the work.

This being the case, and as Great Britain's commerce would be greatly benefited by the canal, it seems probable that the treaty will be eventually ratified. Suggestions as to its amendment may be made on the part of England, but they will probably be such as we can accept. The treaty, as amended, guarantees the neutrality of the canal except in case the United States should be one of the belligerent parties. And it is said the British foreign office admits that no treaty stands in time of war, and that the belligerent having the power would naturally seize the canal. Hence Mr. Choate hopes that the English government will take the view that the amendments made by the senate as a natural insistence on the right to protect our own property, after we have paid for it out of our own pockets. The outlook is therefore hopeful.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

Lord Rosebery displays admirable frankness in warning the British industrial and commercial interests what they have to contend with in order to maintain the supremacy they have hitherto enjoyed. His forecast, however, is gloomy, and he admits the struggle to be an almost hopeless one. In his Wolverhampton speech, he referred to the United States and Germany as the formidable and successful rivals of England, mentioning the vast resources, the acuteness and enterprise of ourselves, and the calculating and conquering spirit, the energy and the economical methods of the Germans, as being the forces England must meet.

There is a waking up among our English cousins engaged in manufacturing and export trade. They are beginning to realize that they must adopt new methods in production and distribution, or they will fall behind in the race. Certainly, if anything would rouse them to action, it is that their leading statesmen take occasion to publicly warn them of the danger they are facing and the probable loss of the primacy England has so long enjoyed as the greatest industrial and commercial nation on the globe.

The Chicago Chronicle is a Democratic sheet and supported Mr. Bryan with a good deal of vigor last year. Now, however, it has grown tired of the "anti-imperialistic" issue, and flouts the Bryanite clamor about the "consent of the governed." It contends that the majority of the Filipinos are in favor of American sovereignty, and says:

> There will be ample time to talk about the consent of the governed in the Philippines when order has been restored and when the representatives of American sovereignty find it possible to go about their duties without fear of assassination.

The word Commoner, adopted by Bryan as the name of his paper, is not a new title. In 1864, William M. Corry, an extreme state rights Democrat, started a weekly paper in Cincinnati which he called the Commoner. Its views were those then denominated copperhead. It deemed the war for the preservation of the Union to be unconstitutional, and it did all it could to aid the Confederacy. But Mr. Corry died a few years after the war, and the Commoner died also.

TEN YEARS' TRADE.

It is interesting to compare the figures of our foreign trade for last year with those for 1890, to mark the changes wrought in a decade. One notable fact is that our imports have not materially increased. They were valued at 823 million dollars in 1890, and 829 millions in 1900—less than one per cent increase. When we consider the vast increase of our population, we see that we are supplying popular needs from our own mills and factories, instead of buying abroad—a matter of congratulation.

But the export figures show a tremendous expansion. Values of exports for 1890 were 857 millions, and for 1900 were 1,478 millions, an increase of 73.4 per cent. The excess of exports over imports in 1890 was only five and a half million dollars while last year the excess was nearly 115 times as great, or 648 millions. Our trade expansion has been enormous.

While this export increase has been to all countries, Africa and Asia show the largest gains. To the Dark Continent our exports have increased from four and a half millions in 1890 to 22 millions last year—and advance of nearly 400 per cent. Our imports have from thence been increased 200 per cent in the same time. This showing indicates the rapid advance of civilization there within the decade, as well as American enterprise in trade development.

Asia shows an advance from 23 to 61 millions in the ten years, or an increase of 165 per cent. To Oceanica our exports increased 135 per cent, to North American countries 112 per cent, to Europe 63 and to South America but 17 per cent. It is thus seen that trade with the countries to the south of us is the most backward, despite the efforts made for its development. Perhaps racial antagonism, accentuated by the Spanish war, has had something to do with this within the past three years.

VENEZUELA IS DEFIANT.

Our relations with Venezuela are becoming more strained over the matter of the asphalt concessions. The government of that country is apparently ready to quarrel with us over it. The cause of the trouble is, briefly, that Venezuela has granted to another company a concession to exploit certain asphalt deposits in Bermudez province, which it conceded same years ago to another company, composed of Americans. It is because the rights of citizens of this country are being infringed that the Washington government is taking a hand in the matter.

The latest news from the seat of trouble is that the Venezuelans will probably send a force of soldiers to dispossess the original company in defiance of its rights, and of the formal protest of our government. In that case, a force of marines will be landed from the Scorpion, and a clash of arms may be expected.

The Venezuelans are not exhibiting much gratitude for our championship of their cause in the boundary dispute with Great Britain a few years ago. President Cleveland took up the case so energetically thathe came near provoking a war with that power, but happily the question was settled by arbitration, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Blood is thicker than water, and the Spanish-Americans of Venezuela seem to hold a grudge against us for the drubbing we gave Spain. We may have to administer a similar dose to compel Venezuela to behave herself.

EXTRA SESSION POSSIBLE.

The President's brief message to Congress recommending legislation to create a civil government for the Philippines points to the possibility of an extra session of Congress. In the five weeks yet remaining of the life of the present Congress there is not time to perfect such legislation. The elaboration of a form of government suited to the conditions in the islands will require much care, and much time will be taken in the discussion of the matter in each house. The necessary business of the present session will fully occupy all the working time of Congress from now until March 4.

Two other important matters may also require congressional action before December next. One is the new constitution of Cuba. When it is perfected by the convention now in session in Havana, it will be sent to the President, and by him will be submitted to Congress for its indorsement. It is hardly probable it will be ready before Congress adjourns; and it seems hardly fair to make the Cubans wait until next December. The other is the Nicaragua canal matter. The death of the Queen necessarily delays action by the British government on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Should it propose amendments, the Senate would have to consider them, and the alternative is either to postpone all canal matters until next winter, or to have an extra session of Congress.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

A Norfolk, Virginia, paper—Democratic, of course—tells the Republicans of the nation that they should acquiesce in the suppression of the colored vote in the south, arguing that it is a source of weakness. It drives white votes away from the Republican party, it says, thus keeping it in the minority. Disfranchisement, it says, would destroy the race issue, thus depriving the Democrats in the south of their main strength, and opening the way to a division of the southern white votes between the two parties.

This is a very pretty theory, but somehow disfranchisement has not worked in that way in Louisiana and Mississippi, wherein the bulk of the negroes have been disfranchised for several years. The Democrats are still solid in those states. We doubt if this solution of the race problem will ever prevail.

The nomination of James F. Harlan as attorney general of Porto Rico has been confirmed by the senate, after being held up for three weeks by Pettigrew, who asserted that the nomination was intended by the President to influence the opinion of Justice Harlan of the supreme court in the insular cases. The justice deeply resents the imputation on his integrity, and the senate has set the seal of its disbelief of the charge by the confirmation.

Two whalebacks have successfully made the trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, each with a heavy cargo of freight. As they draw but eleven inches of water, they were able to navigate the channel above Cairo without difficulty, and it is predicted that in a few years the whaleback type will become familiar to dwellers by the Father of Waters.

MR. BRYAN'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Bryan's new paper, The Commoner, is out and he begins his salutatory with a defense of the name he has selected for the sheet. He says: "Webster defines a commoner as 'one of the common people.'"

Of course Webster does. His dictionary is of the English language, and all words in the language are there defined in the sense which usage gives them in England and America. Webster's definition is the English one. A fuller is that found in the Standard Dictionary which specifies that the word in that use is confined to Great Britain. It defines it thus: "One of the commonalty; any subject not a peer."

There is no such thing as a commoner in the United States, because we have no nobility, no division of the people by law into ranks or classes. All are on the same level before the law, and possess identical rights. Mr. Bryan thus again shows, as he has shown in almost every political utterance, his lack of a logical mind, and his inability to make clear distinctions between things that have no true resemblance.

Mr. Bryan says he adopted this entirely English name for his paper "because the Commoner will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their rights, the advancement of their interests, and the realization of their aspirations."

As stated above, there are no commoners in the United States. Hence there is no class requiring the championship of Mr. Bryan. He cares nothing for that, however. The real reason he chose that name for his sheet is that he desires to cater to the more ignorant class among the voters. He is laboring with might and main to array one section of citizens against another.

This is always the plan of the demagogue. He always seeks to array farmer against townsman, employe against employer, West against East, consumer against manufacturer, and so on. Mr. Bryan has started out on the same mission. In place of devoting his energies to the best interests of all, he proposes to cater to a section of the people. We have faith enough in the sound sense of the American people to feel confident that he will fail in his efforts to overthrow the principles on which the republic is founded.

THE INDIAN UPRISING.

The uprising of the Creek Indians is the protest of barbarism against the march of civilization. The red men concerned are opposed to the allotment of lands in severalty and to the establishment of the United States courts in the Indian Territory to take the place of the tribal courts which have hitherto had jurisdiction.

It is but a repetition of what has been the history of the American Indians from the time white men first set foot on American soil. The red race did not want to be civilized. The Indians asked simply to be let alone. They wanted the wilderness to remain as a hunting-ground. They did not want the forests cleared, the prairies plowed, that the game might be preserved for their subsistence.

Nor has the Indian ever had any desire to labor. He was willing that his women should labor for his benefit, that he might loaf away the time he did not devote to the chase or to war. He had no energy, no desire to rise. He cared nothing for learning, nor had civilization any charms for him. His descendants to this day are like him, as the rising under Crazy Snake proves.

The hostiles have notified President McKinley that they will ignore national authority and judiciary in the Creek country, and maintain the old tribal laws. The allotment of lands in severalty is to be opposed by force of arms. They wish to hold the land in common, and adhere to the old tribal life, instead of becoming individual farmers, and be forced to rely upon their own exertions for a living.

Of course the rebellion will be put down, and it is probable it will be the last organized effort to set bounds to the march of progress. But it seems probable just now that bloody work will be done by the savages before the government's strong arm can compel obedience to the decreed order of things. There has been a vast deal of sentimental gush over the "noble red man," who never, as a race, deserved the title. A very few Indians have risen superior to their fellows, but the mass always have been irreclaimable savages. The old border saying is very close to the truth—"the only good Indian is a dead Indian."

ASKING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

No better evidence is needed that the insurrection in the Philippines is rapidly ending than that afforded by the Filipinos themselves. The executive committee of the federal party there has petitioned the President, urging the passage of the Spooner bill by congress. They say the progress of the islands requires an authority which can legislate, control incorporations, regulate mining claims, dispose of public lands,and doother things pertaining to a stable civil government. They urge that the time has arrived for civil control, and that its establishment will win over such natives as still adhere to the insurrection.

The Spooner bill, whose passage they urge, gives to the President authority to declare the insurrection ended, when he deems the time appropriate, and to establish a civil government. The Taft commission will recommend that this be done. The commercial interests of the islands, especially in Manila, are very anxious for this, that business may be fully resumed and the islands take up a new march of progress under the Stars and Stripes.

THE TREATY OF 1817.

On Thursday the House of Representatives drifted into a discussion of the old question of warships on the Great Lakes, and the abrogation of the treaty of 1817, by which they are prohibited. The provision prohibiting armed vessels on the great inland seas is a wise one, and should stand. It is as just for one nation as the other.

What should be done is to so amend its provisions as to allow the construction of war vessels at lake shipyards, to be taken to the sea through the canals, their batteries not to be placed upon them until they leave the lakes. This is what the lake shipbuilders desire, and they are fairly entitled to it. They can build war vessels just as well and as cheaply as others, and should be allowed to compete for the construction of any vessel not too large to go through the canals.

THE QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the Queen on Saturday next will be the mightiest pageant of modern times. There will be a more numerous assemblage of European royalty than has ever gathered on one occasion since the Middle Ages. The palaces of London are totally inadequate to provide accommodations for visiting members of royal families and their entourage, to say nothing of the vast number of other distinguished guests from all over the world.

The body of the Queen will be conveyed from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth on the royal yacht, whose cruise will be through a quadruple line of vessels. The two inner lines, right and left of her course respectively, will be warships, and the two outer lines of auxiliary cruisers and merchant vessels. The body will remain on the yacht at Portsmouth Friday night, and be taken by train to London Saturday morning. It will be conveyed in solemn procession across London, from Voctoria station to Paddington station, and this cortege will be phenomenal in its formal pomp and magnificence. From Paddington the Queen's remains will be taken by rail to Windsor, where the last ceremonies will occur, and she will be laid to rest in the mausoleum at Frogmore, beside the body of her dearly-loved and sincerely-mourned husband.

The demonstration, as the funeral procession passes through London, will without doubt show the world how great was the love and veneration of the English people for the Queen. The procession will be two hours on the way from station to station, and its progress will be a spectacle such as few human eyes have ever before witnessed.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH.

There is much speculation as to the changes which may come through the accession of Edward VII. to the British throne. Though sovereign has succeeded sovereign on other European thrones during the long reign of Queen Victoria, without any notable change in their governmental affairs, there seems to be a feeling that this will not be the case in Great Britain.

It is not to be expected that the new king will set himself against the tendencies of the age, and endeavor to restore the old-time status of English monarchs. We need not look for any assertion of the divine right of kings, after the manner of William of Germany. Edward is to old and politic to indulge in any such unwisdom. None knows better than he the temper of the majority of the English people, and he will take no step which will create hostility toward himself among them. It is said the great bulk of Englishmen have great confidence in his tact and wisdom. It is probably not misplaced.

But, after all, the new king can not control the radical tendencies which have grown up among a class at least of the people in every monarchial country in the world, Great Britain included. The deep respect and veneration for the queen kept the activities of this element much in abeyance. Aiding this was a feeling of chivalry toward the queen because she was a woman. King Edward can not expect a continuance of this feeling. There will be, without doubt, an access of activity among the radical elements. Political divisions will be formed gradually along new lines, and the campaigns between the Conservative and Liberal parties will increase in intensity and bitterness.

The time may come when the United Kingdom will become a republic, but it is not to be looked for under Edward the Seventh. The great majority of the nation is too conservative, and too firmly reverences the monarchy. Then, too, the average Englishman enjoys as full liberty, political and personal, as he would under a republic, and sees no reason why he should bestir himself in favor of any change. He understands the monarchy to be but a gorgeous form, without real power. The latter is lodged in the hands of the people, not in those of the sovereign. Hence there is an absence of reason for revolution on the part of all except those propagandists who want revolution for revolution's sake alone.

COBURG AND HANOVER.

With the accession of Edward VII the House of Coburg became the reigning family of Great Britain. Victoria was the last of the Hanoverian line. Her husband was Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, and his name becomes that of the house regnant from the accession of his son.

The House of Hanover became the ruling family of Great Britain when George Ludwig, elector of Hanover, was called to the English throne in 1714, as George I, on the death of Queen Anne, because he was the great-grandson of James I of England through his mother.

George II, his son, reigned from 1727 to 1760. George III ascended the throne in the latter year, and it was in his reign that the Declaration of Independence was made, and the English colonies in America became the United States. He died insane in 1820, when he was succeeded by George IV, who lived but ten years. In 1830 he was succeeded by William IV, his brother. He passed away in 1837, and Victoria acceded—the greatest and last of the six monarchs of the Hanoverian line.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Reapportionment Bill.

The fate of the reapportionment bill was not long left in doubt in the Senate. The measure was reported unanimously and without amendment, and if it were not for the objection of a single Senator the bill would have been considered immediately and put upon its passage on the morning of its introduction. As it happened, however, it was called up just before adjournment in the afternoon, and was passed at once without objection and without debate. This celerity was the result of Chairman Carter's plea that thirty-six legislatures now in session, or soon to meet, might have an opportunity to pass bills redistricting their states. The bill was very cleverly framed to gain the indorsement of the national legislators, for, while some states gained representation, none lost any. As might have been expected, a measure which succeeded in passing both houses with such celerity received the signature of the President without delay, and the measure became a law with the session only about half over. The necessary legislation by the state legislatures redistricting the several commonwealths affected can now easily be had before the ordinary time of adjournment.

Marshall Centenary.

One of the most remarkable and significant memorial celebrations ever projected is that which will take place in the principal cities throughout the United States on Monday next. On that day the thoughtful citizens of the country will celebrate with appropriate exercises at gatherings of the bar and assemblies of universities, colleges and schools the centennial of the induction into office of John Marshall, styled by common consent the great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Chief Justice Marshall came to his exalted station at a time when the constitution of the United States had been in operation for only a dozen years, and when ground had scarcely been broken in the work of interpreting its provisions, and he continued to preside over the court of last resort for over a third of a century. Endowed with a luminous and logical intellect and the power that is inseparable from commanding character, he exercised an influence over the course of that great tribunal such as has never since fallen to the lot of any man who has sat on the bench. There can be named no list of great judges in which the name of John Marshall must not be set high among the highest. A commemoration such as that to which we have referred —not the birthday of a ruler or of a military conqueror, but the day on which a magistrate began to dispense justice—may be regarded as characteristic of the republic which is ruled by a government, not of men, but of laws.

An American Aguinaldo.

By applying the anti-imperialistic doctrine to the outbreak of the Creek Indians down in the territory its weaknesses are thoroughly exposed. In the first place we are holding them as subjects and have been doing so ever since there has been a United States. They are granted no representation in congress. The supreme court decision terming them "domestic dependent nations" appropriately describes our relations. Aguinaldo and his cut-throats have little to complain of in comparison with the condition of the Creeks and the other racial tribes. The United States promises the Filipinos some form of self-government adequate to their abilities. It never has promised the Indians any self-government and never has given any.

Incidentally it is well to remember that as long as there is a Creek history it will be marked by the hand of that great Democratic anti-imperialist Andrew Jackson. Andrew would have been shaken by the hand by the Atkinsons and others of the present day ilk had they lived in his time. Of course, Jackson's cold-blooded massacre of the Creeks at Horseshoe Bend in 1814, when 2,000 of them were butchered, is not to be remembered. Neither is his later act when President, in having 25,000 of them taken forcibly from their homes in Georgia and Alabama and transferred to the Indian territory. Still Jackson is the patron saint of Democracy and Mr. Bryan is able to secure one meal a year by delivering an address on anti-imperialism on St. Jackson's day. Applying anti-imperialism to the Creeks we should now hand back to them the states of Georgia and Alabama; instal "Little Snake" in imperial power and use the forces of the United States to defend him from any external opposition.

King Edward's Stocks.

The story that the new king of England holds $5,000,000 of American securities (not government bonds, but railway and other corporation securities), in his own name, and will inherit $2,000,000 more in American stocks and bonds from his mother, besides extensive holdings of real estate and real estate mortgages, is confirmation both of his sound practical judgment and his friendly disposition toward the United States. If, as Prince of Wales, he possessed such knowledge of conditions in America as to justify him risking so large a part of his private fortune in investment here, he will assuredly continue the same friendly spirit that the British government showed so conspicuously in our war with Spain.

Giuseppe Verdi.

At an advanced age, the great Italian composer, Giuseppe Verdi, is dead at Milan. He had outlived most of his famous contemporaries in the musical world. His life was one of unflagging industry and devotion to his art; he produced a large number of operas and other works, which possess enduring popularity. The author of "Il Trovatore" and "Aida" was undoubtedly a musician of genius, and if not to be classed as one of the greatest of composers, was surely among those whose tuneful creations give unfailing delight. Honors were showered upon him, and in Italy, especially, he was regarded with the greatest popular affection.

The Fiction of Kingly Power.

Much of the advice being showered upon the new king of England is due to a misconception of his powers. Calling a man king does not make him possess autocratic power. The king of England, if he asserts any power or attempts it, would be overthrown. The people rule through the Cabinet and the Parliament. They maintain this shell of royalty; thye love its pomp and glory; but they have taken care that royalty shall possess no power or that it shall become autocratic.

When it is urged, for instance, that King Edward stop the Boer war, something is sought of him which lies beyond his power. If he attempted to assert any such power he would precipitate a revolution that would hurl him from the throne. The queen was opposed to war, war of all kinds, and wanted to end her reign without another war. England stood many insults from many nations simply through love for the queen and in respect for her wishes. But when the English people wanted a war the queen did not dare impose her wishes.

The new king of England is aware of the real condition of affairs—that any attempt to imitate even in language his imperial nephew, the kaiser, would crumble the rule of kings in England.

The "speeches from the throne," in which he directs Parliament what to do will continue to be written by the prime minister and will sound the policies of that statesman's party. When the premier is a Tory the "speech from the throne" will be that of the Tories; when the premier is a Liberal, the "speech from the throne" will be that of a Liberal; when the premier is a Conservative the "speech from the throne" will be that of a Conservative.

The present "speeches from the throne" will be those written by Lord Salisbury. Even if Salisbury resigned the premiership, there is but one man in England whom, under the existing system, the king could call to the premiership—Joseph Chamberlain. There are many fictions about English royalty none greater, however, than that ascribing kingly power.

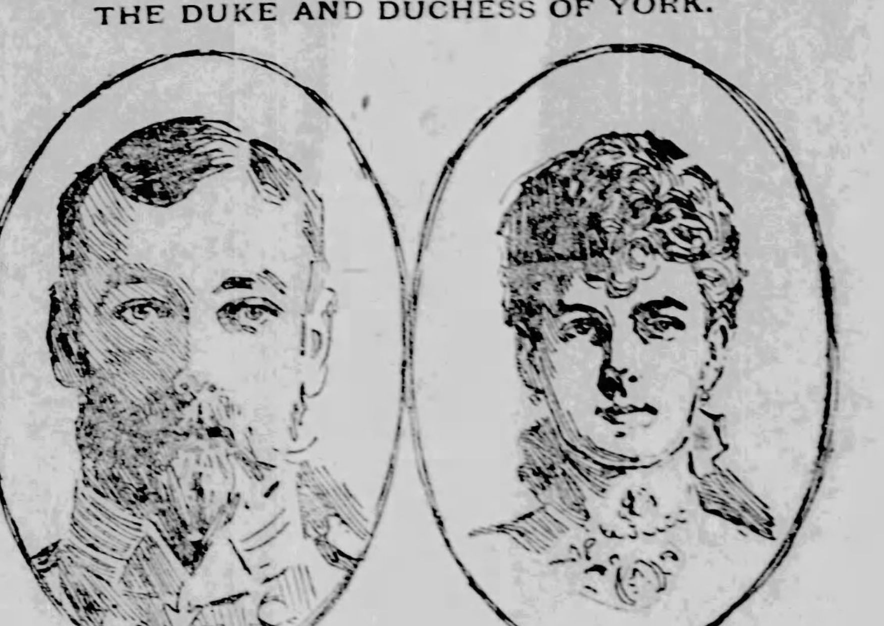
Prussia's Bicentenary.

Prussia's bicentenary, though cut short by the death of the emperor's grandmother, Queen Victoria, was a notable event. January 18 was the 200th anniversary of the assumption of the title of king by the great elector of Brandenburg and it was celebrated with pomp in Berlin, where in the morning the emperor received the ambassadors of the various powers and made a speech to them, in which the most remarkable utterance was his declaration that in all great crises the German people of the world must stand together. Then followed a great state dinner, at which the emperor drank the health of the ambassadors and the latter responded in congratulatory speeches. Berlin at night was magnificently illuminated and the Unter den Linden was ablaze with lights. Many orders and decorations were conferred, but the political amnesty expected was not proclaimed.

In many respects the rise of the Prussian monarchy is the most significant fact in the Europe of the past 200 years. The Brandenburg house came out of the thirty-years' war with a man of genius at its head—the great elector, as history proclaims him. Frederick William at once seized upon the opportunities at his hand—drove out the Swedish invaders, shook off the overlordship of Poland, and his son assumed the title of king. Then under Frederick William I. began the drilling and disciplining of the Prussian army, which under Frederick the Great became the best army of Europe, a reputation which was continued by Moltke under Emperor William I. and remains to-day. In its rulers the house of Brandenburg has been fortunate and, notwithstanding some eccentricities in youth, the present German emperor is showing an aptness for great affairs which is likely to rank him, also, among the great men of Prussia and Germany.

KIMG EDWARD VII AND THE QUEEN CONSORT.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK.



FUTURE PRINCE & PRINCESS of WALES

VANDERBILT FORTUNE BEGAN IN THIS HOTEL

THE OLD BELLONIA HOTEL.

The Vanderbilt family owes much to the old Bellonia hotel, at New Brunswick, N. J., for it was as manager of this ramshackle structure that the old commodore, great-grandfather of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, made his first thousand dollars—that was the nucleus of millions and the foundation of the family fortune.

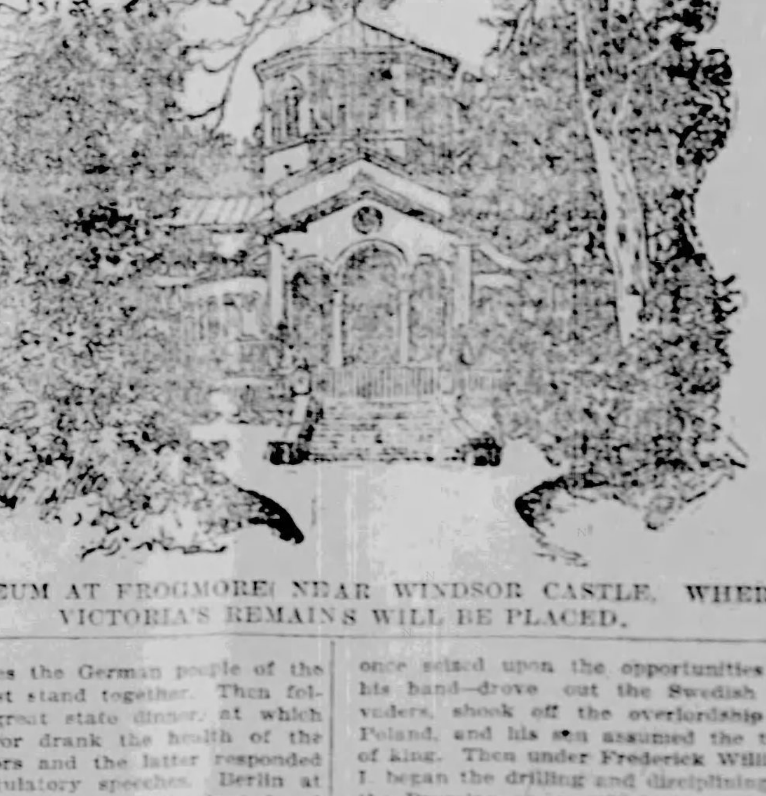
The old hotel has long been one of the most interesting landmarks in New Brunswick. At present it is a tenement house, and every way shows the marks of time.

When it was managed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, afterward known as "Commodore" Vanderbilt, it was one of the most important hotels and one of the best-paying properties in the state. The New York and New Brunswick Freight company conducted a line of freight and passenger sloops between the two cities, and New Brunswick was the terminus of the stage coach route from Philadelphia. At the Bellonia passengers stopped and waited for the boat to New York or the coach to Philadelphia, as the case might be. Vanderbilt frequently said that it was his observation of the unsatisfactory methods of transportation that turned his energies to railroad building.

The Bellonia hotel was built in 1803, and after some years passed into control of the transportation company. An interesting story, well authenticated, is told of the way in which Vanderbilt got his first start. For years he had made a prevarious living by dredging oysters at Perth Amboy. Vanderbilt was noted for his nerve and skill as a waterman. One stormy night in winter William Gibbons, president of the New York and New Brunswick company, was at Perth Amboy and desired most earnestly to go across the sound to Tottenville. None of the boatmen would consider an offer to row him across until Vanderbilt offered to do so. The trip was dangerous, but the men landed on the Staten island shore safely. Gibbons was appreciative of the good qualities Vanderbilt had displayed and made him captain and part owner of an oyster sloop. A successful season put him in control of a little capital, and Gibbons, who always remained his firm friend, advised him to take the management of the Bellonia hotel, which then needed some one to assume charge. Vanderbilt did so and began to make money at once. His wife would attend to the hotel and Vanderbilt served as captain on one of the freight boats of the company, this position, too, coming to him through Gibbons' patronage.

Vanderbilt assumed charge of the Bellonia in 1825. A few hundred yards to the north is the Vanderbilt residence, occupied for a time by Vanderbilt and his family, after increasing good fortune had made Mrs. Vanderbilt desire to exchange the hotel quarters for a private residence.

WHERE VICTORIA WILL BE ENTOMBED.



MAUSOLEUM AT FROGMORE NEAR WINDSOR CASTLE, WHERE VICTORIA'S REMAINS WILL BE PLACED.

Publishers' Column

1901—Colonial Calendar—1901.

We have a few Blade 1901 Calendars left, and while they last will send to any of our subscribers who will send 10c in stamps to cover cost of mailing. These calendars consist of two beautifully colored Colonial designs, and a third sheet, on which the calendar is printed. As the colored designs have no printing on them, they are suitable for framing, and when framed cannot be told from genuine water color paintings.

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER. REDUCED PRICES

We have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware. These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The knives and forks are triple plated with pure silver, on the finest quality of crucible steel. These knives first receive a coating of copper; they are then heavily plated with nickel, and afterward with pure silver. Nickel-plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated much less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way.

The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $12.00; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 10-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1004—Alena Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. The craze for the short bolero seems unabated. It appears again on many of the prettiest fall dresses, and is seen with blouses, fichus, and especially in combination with the high crush girdle. In the "Alena" a very charming model is given of a new square-necked bolero, that is combined with a plain back and full front body. The fashionable crush belt is shown and the neck finish in a high collar. The outer part of the double sleeves ends in points, and the inner part of lace is finished with a cuff. A fitted lining is given for the whole. Persian veiling was the material used in the model. The bolero and outer sleeves are of the veiling, while the full front, the back and the under sleeves are of the

cream all over lace. Bands of narrow black velvet ribbon trim the veiling and the bolero is held together by knots of black velvet. A crush belt of velvet completes the smart effect of the waist.

1972—Mumford Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. There seems to be no substitute for the bolero, and with a change of each season comes a new or rather many new bolero designs. The "Mumford" shows the very latest. It has two deep fitted capes over the shoulders and tailor coat

collar and revers. This little jacket ends just above the waist line and is close fitting, with a plain one-piece back and one dart in front. The sleeve is plain, with deep flaring cuff and a short puff or an under sleeve. The material is blue Venetian cloth and the lining is white silk. The collar and part of the cuffs are of black velvet.

1979—Elaine Blouse.

Sizes for 10, 12 and 14 years. The "Elaine" is quite full in front, and is gathered at the neck and shoulders. The plain back is gathered slightly at the waist line. The fullness in the front is caught to the lining to keep the blouse

in shape. A full bishop sleeve is used, with a band at the hand. This blouse can be of any material; Scotch flannel or silk and wool goods can be used, but silk is the softest and best.

1807—Gibtsn Basque.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Many of the newest tailor suits are made with waist to match the skirt. This fashion is bringing about a moderate return to the printed basque. A very stunning short basque, designed to wear

with the short skirt, is shown in the "Gibson." It is tight fitting, is short over the hips, hence not difficult to fit, and is pointed front and back. A stylish feature of this waist is the triple rolling collar, having the effect of three separate collars, but being cut in fashion to avoid all bulkiness. A very stylish effect is given in the diagonal fastening.

BRYAN'S PAPER.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 23.—The Commoner, W. J. Bryan's paper, was put before the public for the first time to-day. The initial issue was 50,000 and four presses were last night engaged in printing it, the hope of Mr. Bryan being to serve all his local subscribers by this evening. Mr. Bryan himself fed the first ten copies into the press, while J. V. Wolfe, former state commissioner of public lands and buildings, furnished the motive power by turning the wheel by hand. When the steam power had been applied and a sufficient number run off Mr. Bryan presented each visitor with a copy under pledge that he should hold it in confidence until noon to-day.

Death From Plague.

Hull, England, Jan. 28.—Another death from the plague has occurred among the members of the crew of the British steamer Friary, which left Alexandria, December 22, via Algers, December 31, for this port.

REPORT OF COMMISSION

On the Philippines--Urgent Request for Civil Government for Island.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The President yesterday transmitted to the senate a report of the secretary of war enclosing the report of the Taft Philippine commission. In his message of transmittal, the President says the report includes not only the reports of the commission, but its act of legislation "and other important information relating to the conditions and immediate wants of the Philippine islands."

Concluding, the President says:

"I earnestly recommend legislation under which the government of the islands may have authority to assist in its peaceful industrial development in the directions indicated by the secretary of war."

Secretary Root's Report.

Secretary Root's letter of transmittal is dated January 24, addressed to the President, and is, in part, as follows:

"I beg leave to supplement my annual report of November 30, 1900, by transmitting a report made by the Philippine commission on that date, but only recently received at the war department. At the same time, I wish to call attention to some conditions existing in the Philippine islands, which indicate that the development of that country along the lines of peaceful industrial progress now requires the exercise of power, of civil government not vested in this department, or in you as military commander, but requiring a grant of authority from the congress.

"On the 2d of January, the commission, as a body, reinforced the views contained in their report by the following dispatch from Manila:

" 'Root, Secretary of War, Washington:

" 'If you approve, ask transmission to the proper senators and representatives of the following: Passage of the Spooner bill at the present session is greatly needed to secure the best result from improving conditions. Until its passage, no purely central civil government can be established; no public franchises of any kind granted, and no substantial investment of private capital in internal improvements is possible. All are needed as a most important step in complete pacification. A strong peace party, organized with the defined purpose of securing civil government under the United States, and reasonably expect civil government and relief from the inevitable but annoying restraints of military rule long before the subject can be taken up by the new congress. The time is near at hand, in our opinion, when disturbances existing can better be suppressed by native police of a civil government, with the army as an auxiliary force, than by the continuance of complete military control. Power to make a change should be put in the hands of the President, to act promptly when the time arrives to give the Filipino people an object lesson in the advantages of peace. Quasi—civil government under way—power is most restricted and unsatisfying. The commission is embarrassed in securing good material for judicial and other services by necessarily provisional character of the military government and the uncertainty of tenure.

"Sale of public lands and allowance of mining claims impossible until Spooner bill. Hundreds of American miners on ground awaiting law to perfect claims. More coming. Good element in pacification. Urgently recommend amendment to Spooner bill so that its operation be not postponed until complete suppression of all insurrection, but only until in President's judgment civil government may be safely established. Conditions rapidly improving to a point where civil government, with the aid of the army, will be more efficient to secure peace than military control.

"COMMISSION."

A dispatch from Judge Taft, dated January 9, 1901, is, in part, as follows:

Liquor Traffic in Manila.

The section of the report on the liquor traffic in Manila indicates that the powers of the commission are ample to deal with that subject and the success which they have attained will compare favorably with the results in this country. Many false and misleading statements have been made regarding the use of intoxicating liquors in Manila. The fact is, that this traffic is more rigidly and effectively regulated and kept within bounds in the city of Manila than in any city of similar or greater size in the United States.

Appended to the secretary's report are these cablegrams concerning the liquor traffic:

"Washington, Jan. 15, 1901.—Taft, Manila:—Cable answer to the following questions: What is the present condition in Manila as to the use of intoxicating liquors, drunkenness and disorder? How does it compare with principal American cities? Do natives frequent American saloons, or drink American liquors? How much drunkenness among American soldiers? Are houses of prostitution licensed, protected, or in any way encouraged by authorities?

"ROOT, Secretary of War."

"Manila, Jan. 17.—Root, Secretary of War:—With reference to your telegram of the 15th:

"First—Very good.

"Second—Better than any American city of same size.

"Third—Practically not at all.

Fourth—Considerable. Same much more conspicuous than at home, because several barracks near heart of city and frequented saloons on narrow thoroughfares. New license law passed banish saloons to places less accessible and annoying for general public. Informed by army authorities that actual drunkenness not much, if any, greater than at home. Absence of home influence and lack of usual amusements would naturally increase it. Marked improvement in this regard since improved political condition in city has permitted more attention to the subject.

Fifth—No, but true, that in November, 1898, spread of venereal diseases among soldiers led military authorities in order to maintain effectiveness of army to subject known prostitutes to certified examination and confinement of diseased in special hospitals, expense of which paid from fund in custody of army officers saved solely from fees charged for examination of fifty cents to two dollars, according to place of examination. System has greatly reduced percentage of disability from this cause. Purely army police measure outside our jurisdiction, military necessity. Result better than futile attempts at total suppression in orinetal city of three hundred thousand producing greater evil. Prostitutes known not permitted to land. Number deported. General moral condition of city greatly maligned. Crimes of violence now comparatively few. Gambling greatly decreased. Native vino shops in Manila in August, 1898, four thousand. Now reduced to four hundred American saloons including hotels and restaurants, reduced from two hundred and twenty-four in February, 1900, to eighty-eight now. Of these only forty-eight licensed to sell spirituous liquors.

(Signed.) COMMISSION.

The Friars.

One of the longest chapters in the report and one of the most absorbing interest concerns the friars in the Philippines. The commission handles this subject in the greatest detail and with the utmost freedom. It gives the history of the expulsion of these friars from their places by the rebels and declares that the burning question agitating the Filipinos is whether they shall be permitted to return. The commission listened to all sides, including the archbishop of Manila, himself a friar, and the churchmen brought forward by him. Laymen, officers, newspaper correspondents and others had their chance to testify upon this subject. The commission says that the friar was the embodiment of all authority, governmental as well as religious, in his locality; and that not a single function of government could be performed without his assistance and participation. As to the mooted question of the immorality of the friars the commission says that the evidence on this point is so strong that it seems to establish clearly that there were enough instances in each province to give considerable ground for the general report.

That such immorality should exist among the friars it says is, however, not strange in view of the fact that many of them came from the ignorant peasantry of Andalusia and were not by the training fitted to resist temptation. But immorality on the part of the friars it is held was not the principal ground for the hostility towards them of the people. The commission says "it did not shock the common people or arouse their indignation to see their curate establish illicit relations with a woman and have children by her. The woman did not lose caste on that account, but often prided herself on the relation to the chief authority in the village.

Of course there may have been instances in which a friar used his autocratic power to establish a relation of this kind against the will of the woman and her relatives, and these cases have lent themselves to deepen the colors of the lurid and somewhat overdrawn pictures painted by the anti-friar writers."

Land Owned by Friars.

The report shows that the total amount of land in the island owned by the Augustinians, the Dominicans, the Franciscans and the Recolletos is approximately 403,000 acres, besides which they have large sums of money to loan. Most of this proprty has been transferred by the Dominicans to a man named Andrews, and by the Augustinians and by the Recolletos to English corporations, but the commission say that these transfers are not genuine and the friars remain the owners. It declares, however, that the United States government is bound by treaty to protect these interests, and suggests that they be purchased for public lands out of the island revenues and by condemnation if need be, though the orders have expressed a willingness to sell at a satisfactory price.

Regarding the return of the friars the commission says that the deep-seated hatred of the people must be reckoned with. It would be of assistance to the American cause if the Catholic church were to substitute American priests, but this is a question of church policy with which the commission has nothing to do. Says the report: "It is enough to say that the political question will be eliminated if the friars are not sent back."

Reference is made to the subject of religious exercises in schools which has since been decided in favor of the church on the basis of the Faribault plan. The commission says:

"It is not certain that this would completely meet the views of the Catholic hierarchy, but it is likely it will avoid that active hostility to a public school system which might be a formidable obstacle in spreading education among these Catholic people."

—If your stomach is weak, it should have help. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives strength to the stomach and cures dyspepsia and indigestion.

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

ABOUT THE QUEEN.

Some Facts Which Are Not Generally Known to Americans.

London, Jan. 23.—The St. James' Gazette last evening published some curious statistical notes relative to the queen. It says that the queen had a library of 120,000 volumes, and that Mrs. Oliphant was the most intimate personal friend of the queen among novelists. Her majesty, it declares, always read Mrs. Oliphant's books woth enjoyment.

Among English writers the queen's favorite poets were Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Tennyson, and Adelaide Proctor. To hymns by Bonar and Faber she was especially attached. Her favorite novelists are all woman—Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot and Edna Lyall.

With German literature the queen was also familiar, her favorite writers being Schiller, Goethe and Heine. In the literature of France, it is natural to find that the writers of memoirs, in which that country is so peculiarly rich, have a conspicuous place, and to the charm of surly Saint-Simon the queen was keenly alive. Among French poets and dramatists the queen's favorites were Racine, Corneille and Lamartine.

Her majesty herself was an author. When Charles Dickens was summoned to Windsor castle the queen gave him a copy of her Journals, inscribed, "To the greatest of British authors, from the humblest." The queen is the only author in England whose copyright never comes to an end. Any ordinary person publishing a book has the right to publish and sell it as long as he lives and for seven years after his death, or for 42 years from the date of its first publication, but the queen's copyright of anything her majesty publishes never ends.

It is no mere empty compliment to say that the queen was one of the cleverest women of her time. She was more than 70 when she began the study of Hindoostanee, which she mastered so well as to be able to keep a dairy in that language.

Her majesty was always able to write with both hands and it is not surprising that she has taken great pride in this unusual accomplishment.

On one occasion King Leopold, of Belgium, to whom she was very much attached, complimented her on her remarkable dexterity. The young princess looked up a moment and retorted, "Ambidexterity you mean, uncle."

The queen received for her services from the British people something like $120,000,000. Her official income is $1,875,000 a year, $2,500,000 less than the Emperor of Austria, $1,000,000 less than King Victor's, $500,000 less than the Shah of Persia's, and only half as much as the Kaiser's. But 170 tons of English sovereigns is a handsome life salary, for that is what the public income of the queen would weigh.

Her majesty has received at least two windfalls—one large, the other comparatively small. Mr. Neild, who died in 1852, bequeathed to the queen a fortune of $1,000,000. Her majesty inquired if there were any relatives, saying that in that case she would not accept the money; but it developed that Mr. Neild died without issue or relatives and the queen accepted the legacy.

At another time Mr. Newhouse Heywood, having died intestate, his property, valued at $50,000, fell to the queen, his estate being within the duchy of Lancaster.

It is not perhaps, generally known that the queen, besides being the legal head of the church, was its oldest official. For more than sixty years she has held the rank of prebendary of St. David's cathedral.

EXPORT TAX REDUCED.

Havana, Jan. 28.—Governor General Wood has informed the tobacco exporters that the Washington government has allowed his petition for a 50 per cent reduction in the exportation tax. The lowering of the export duty has been the subject of agitation among the tobacco interests in Cuba for a year.

Stop Coughing

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Every cough makes your throat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

From the first dose the quiet and rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears.

There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express a large bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure you give us your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER Co., Lowell, Mass.

VICTORIA LEFT ESTATE VALUED AT $108,000,000

The Queen leaves a private fortune of about $108,000,000.

$300,000 privy purse pocket money yearly. All saved. Compounded at 4 per cent, for 63 years, amounts to about	$ 27,000,000
Net revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, which have averaged $300,000 a year for the last 63 years, compounded at 4 per cent, amounts to about	27,000,000
Private fortune of Prince Consort, amounting to $2,300,000, left the Queen in 1841. This was all invested in land in South Kensington, then practically a waste. Now one of the most fashionable residential sections of London, and worth about	25,000,000
Osborne House and Balmoral, her private estates, with their furnishings, paintings and articles of value, worth about	4,000,000
Bequest of $2,500,000 left her 50 years ago by John Camden Field, now increased to about	18,000,000
Estate in Coburg and a villa in Baden, worth about	1,000,000
Gifts at diamond jubilee	2,500,000
Jewels, etc	1,000,000
Real estate in this country	2,500,000
Total	$108,000,000

RULERS OF ENGLAND FROM WILLIAM I. TO THE PRESENT

Monarchs—	Date of accession.	Monarchs—	Date of accession.
William I (conquerer)	1066	Elizabeth	1558
William II (Rufus)	1087	James I	1603
Henry I	1100	Charles I	1625
Stephen	1135	The protectorate of Cromwell	1649
Henry II	1154	Charles II	1660
Richard I	1189	James II	1685
John	1199	William III and Mary II	1689
Henry III	1216	Anne	1702
Edward I	1272	George I	1714
Edward II	1307	George II	1727
Edward III	1327	George III	1760
Richard II	1377	George IV	1820
Henry IV	1399	William IV	1830
Henry V	1413	Victoria	1837
Henry VI	1422	Edward VII	1901
Edward IV	1461		
Edward V	1483		
Richard III	1483		
Henry VII	1485		
Henry VIII	1509		
Edward VI	1547		
Mary	1553		

Longest reigns in English history:

Victoria	64 years
George III	60 years
Henry III	56 years
Edward III	50 years
Elizabeth	45 years

PROCLAIMED KING.

Quaint Old Ceremonies Which Accompany the Formal Act.

London, Jan. 24.—London to-day was given a glimpse of mediaeval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedents. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James' palace and the city lined with troops. About ten thousand soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards, and other cavalry and infantry regiments, had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crape on their arms, and the drums and bass instruments were shrouded with crape. The troops, in themselves, made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the college of arms.

The ceremony began at St. James' palace where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII was proclaimed king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, king at arms since 1894, and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late sovereign, Lady Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty prince, Albert Edward, we, therefore, the lord's spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of her late majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice, consent of tongue and heart, to publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII, by the grace of God, king of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal prince, Edward VII, with long and happy years to reign over us."

At 9 o'clock the court dignitaries, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and King-at-Arms Weldon, in the midst of dead silence, read the proclamation. All heads were bared and as the reading was concluded the king-at-arms, raising his three cornered hat, cried loudly, "God save the King!" The crowd took up the cry, while the cheers, the fanfares of trumpets and the band playing the national anthem, made a curious medley. King-at-Arms Weldon read the proclamation in clear tones, which were distinctly heard at a great distance. A third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony.

Gorgeous Costumes.

The contingent from the college of arms was composed of three kings-at-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with silk lions, the royal coat of arms and flowers in bewildering confusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue mantle and the maltravers, with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the college of arms, in full and solemn array.

A blare of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar Square and the Strand.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the herald's procession into the city at Temple Bar. The grey minarets of the Law Courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantom-like, out of the fog, while a long, double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless, along the half deserted streets. The clocks in the Law Courts and St. Dunstan's tolled out mournfully the quarter hours till 9:15, when, out of the grey mist, from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the Lord Mayor's entourage. It was there that the two processions were to merge in kaleidiscopic grandeur. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and mace-bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low buckled shoes, peered out from the cinderella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland. Overhead, in the midst of the pageant, the great Griffin, which marks the city boundary, spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some grest Hindoo god. In their gold liveries, the white wigged coachmen of the Lord Mayor looked down contemptuously upon soldier, herald and peer.

"In the olden days a veritable bar or gate separated the city from without. To-day ten strong policemen stretched a red, silken rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient privileges.

As the clocks struck the time, the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention." The rifle stocks came down with a click upon the asphalt pavement, and two gold laced trumpeters appeared at the Griffin's side. The lord mayor and sheriffs, mace-bearers, chaplain, remembrancer and the white-wigged judges of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn up troops. Then the city marshal, who was on horseback, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold laced, with scarlet plumes, rode up to the barrier, and the Norrow king-at-arms, whose green and gold scabbard outshone those of his colleagues, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpeter blew a shrill blast, which the lord mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the city marshal rode up to the barrier and demanded "Who goes there?" The Norrow king of arms replied that it was the king's herald, come to read a proclamation.

"Enter, herald," said the marshal, and the herald was conducted to the lord mayor and aldermen, who were still grouped in the street.

The herald then read the proclamation, to which the mayor and aldermen replied:

"We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

Crowd Stood Awestruck.

The trumpeters blew a blast while the wondering crowd stood bareheaded and silenced, not knowing what to do until a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." This familiar air has but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly, with "God save the king" on the tongue, but with "God save the queen" in mind. A few streets further on the proclamation was read again, and the procession advanced, by way of Ludgate hill, to the Royal Exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the Royal Exchange.

A flourish of trumpets impressed silence upon the crowds, and the lord mayor, uncovering, stepped forward. All hats came off, and the men remained bareheaded throughout the ceremony, under the misty rain, for nearly half an hour. The lord mayor's voice was strong, and his oratorical words were distinguishable a block away while he read the warrant of the privy council to the herald. Thereupon the spectacularly attired herald, bareheaded also, for the third time delivered the proclamation. Probably no one 50 feet away heard his words until, at the ending, he raised his voice and shouted "God save the king," putting particular stress on the words.

When the lord mayor finished reading the warrant with the words, "His majesty King Edward VII," the crowd, for the first time, cheered feebly, but without unison, seeming to feel that too great a display of enthusiasm for the king might appear to partake of disloyalty to the memory of the departed queen. It was only when the herald shouted "God save the king" that the populace responded heartily with cheers, many people re-echoing the shout of "God save the king."

London, Jan. 24.—The following is the full text of King Edward's accession speech:

"Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen; and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and, I think I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherited from my ever-to-be-lamented, great and wise father, who, by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

ARCHITECT'S FOOD.

Grape-Nuts Turned Into Big Buildings.

The duties of an architect are so multitudinous, looking after the thousand and one details required in the construction of large buildings, that many of them suffer from the constant mental application and require the best of food to keep up their work. The chief draughtsman in the office of R. T. Newberry, Architect, at 1227 New York Life Bldg., Chicago, by name, Henry C. Hengels, says:

"After nine months' constant application in the preparation of the necessary plans and details for the large hotel known as the Post Tavern and the Post Building, at Battle Creek, as well as several other large institutions, I found myself in a very debilitated and dyspeptic condition and unfit for work.

"Instead of medical treatment, I used Grape-Nuts food in place of the usual breakfast cereals. The first few days gave great encouragement, and after a week's use, quite an appreciable improvement manifested itself. Since then daily use has entirely restored the digestive functions to their natural healthy condition, and I have gained about one pound per week. I am now entirely well and strong again and am able to apply myself to work with more than usual vigor. I consider Grape-Nuts a most valuable food for all brain workers. The help this food has given me is incalculable."

OPERA HOUSE BURNS

Crowded Audience Filed Out Without Injury. Presence of Mind.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—The Grand Opera House in this city burned last night, and other buildings with it. Many narrow escapes from injury are reported. The people on the first floor and balcony got out without much trouble, though minus many parts of their clothing. Those in the gallery had more trouble in reaching the outside, as there was only one narrow exit from the gallery to the main hallway. Had it not been for the quick arrival of the ladder truck many would have been killed. The ladders were hoisted up to the windows, and many escaped in that manner.

The house was packed by a brilliant audience. Many ladies without escorts were present. The first act had been finished, and in the second, Mr. Sothern, acting the part of Hamlet, had spoken but a few lines when a slight disturbance was observed in the fourth row of seats from the orchestra, near the center aisle. It was caused by a slight issue of smoke at that point. An usher went down the aisle and quietly asked the people to be seated, saying there was nothing wrong. Mr. Sothern, at this point, stepped to the front of the stage and also assured the audience that everything was right.

To further remove apprehension, Mr. Sothern resumed his part, but before he had spoken two lines the smoke issued in such volumes that there was a spontaneous movement of the people in its vicinity. Without further order or suggestion or advice, one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in a crowded audience took place. It was as though the whole situation had been revealed to every person in the house, and without a single shout or anything else indicating a leader, the disposal of the audience began and was carried out in the utmost order and composure. In the lower part of the house the abundant passage to Vine street gave an easy egress to the greater part of the audience. A large number of persons seated near the orchestra were assisted by the actors and actresses to mount the stage and to make their exit by the stage door on Longworth street. This assistance by the company was rendered at the cost of an entire neglect of their own personal property.

A gentleman who was seated in the fourth row from the orchestra, in describing the exit of the audience, said there were many women near him without escorts, who exhibited the utmost composure and took the best and safest way to reach a place of safety. Nothing to indicate the possibility of a panic occurred.

The fire appears to have started from the furnace underneath the orchestra. It soon communicated to the stage, and to this fact is owing the losses of the greater portion of the property of the Sothern company. Mr. Sothern estimates his loss at $50,000. His company was compelled to reach the streets clad in their costumes and to lose the greater portion of their personal effects, which were left in the theatre.

Fortunately, the gallery, which has the least commodious means of exit, was not crowded, and those who were in that part of the theatre escaped with no serious accidents. Here and there some one stumbled on a steep stairway, but ready help was rendered, and there was no one trampled or hurt by any mad careering of panic-stricken men. The same calmness marked the behavior of the people in the balconies, which were emptied as quietly as if the play had been ended.

In view of the deliverance from frightful sacrifice of life, the money loss of $400,000 entailed by the destruction of fire of the Grand Opera House, sinks into insignificance. The marvelous coolness of the audience and the heroism of the actors and actresses in assisting in the exit of the audience, were, perhaps, never equalled in the history of theatre fires. Actor E. H. Sothern said to-day that it seemed as if every person in the house knew instinctively the right thing to do, and proceeded to do it. Much commendation was given to-day to Mrs. Sothern (Virginia Harned), who, dressed for the part of Ophelia, came to the front of the stage and prevented persons in the balcony from jumping down to the stage, a proceeding that would have, undoubtedly, precipitated a panic.

PERRY'S FLAG SHIP.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 25.—In the state senate yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing Rhode Island's representatives in congress to work for an appropriation for the raising and preservation of the Niagara, flagship of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of this state, in the battle of Lake Erie.

Cliff Dwellers' Park.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The Lacy bill providing for the cliff dwellers' national park in New Mexico, embracing about 150,000 acres of government land, was favorably reported by the house committee on public lands to-day.

Two Girls.

One is so talkative that he
Will never go where she may be,
And one's so silent he takes flight
Whenever her figure comes in sight.

A Big Lot of Real Silk and Plush Also Stamped Satin REMNANTS FOR CRAZY PATCHWORK.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

WORK, PRAY AND TRUST.

Get the spindle and distaff ready,
God will send the flax.
So makes the bee from the summer flowers
Honey-comb and wax.
Work the six days, pray all seven,
Trust the rest to grace of heaven.

Cast thy bread upon the waters,
Ask not gain nor praise,
Thou shalt eat it fresh and sweet,
After many days.
Work the six days, pray all seven,
Trust the rest to the grace of heaven.

Winds may blow, but the tree God planteth
Taketh deeper root;
Winds that shake it can not break it,
It shall bear good fruit.
Work the six days, pray all seven,
Trust the rest to the grace of heaven.

He doeth well who does his best,
He doeth well who strives.
Noblest efforts may sometimes fail,
Never noble lives.
Work the six days, pray all seven,
Trust the rest to the grace of heaven.

Victoria, the Woman.
A Telephone Worry.

The most interesting event and one which has occupied the attention of the whole world, during the week past, is the passing of Queen Victoria from the stage of human life and action. Not wholly because of anything great or momentous which she, herself, accomplished; not entirely that she was a strong though conservative influence in the great movements for progress during her reign, but rather that for the larger part of the nineteenth century she has been the head of one of the greatest among nations and upon her dominions the sun never sets. In her person was represented the might and majesty of the English people, and her name was a familiar one in the households of many lands.

While Victoria, the queen, was of vital interest to the whole world, and her death arouses the gravest questioning as to its effect upon the future, it is well to think of her sometimes as Victoria, the woman, and ask, how far she fulfilled the great responsibility resting upon her as the leader of English womanhood.

First and foremost as wife and mother, she has ever been irreproachable. Her devotion to Prince Albert is an old, old story, one that touches the heart of every woman. From the day that he left her side, through the long years since, his memory has been ever with her, sacred beyond expression. True in thought, word and deed to him while living, she has been equally true and loyal though she could no longer see the love-light in his eyes, nor receive the tender homage which this true man gave to her, not as the queen, but as his chosen wife and the mother of his children.

This example set by the sovereign could not fail to exact a strong influence for good upon the womanhood of her people. Devotion to a high ideal on the part of one who stood thus as the leader of a great nation must have moved many to the same aspirations, the same efforts. And so England's home-lights have burned more clearly for the example set by the queen in her own living.

How much or how little she is to be blamed for the misery in other countries over which her power extended; for the desolated households through wars, pestilence and famines which she might have relieved or prevented, it is hard to say. It is in considering those things that gentle thought of the woman are apt to fly away, and we remember only the wonderful possibilities for good which were the queen's and remained unfulfilled. But here and now, let us think of her only in the brighter light of the loving wife, the tender mother.

There is nothing new about a telephone, and come to think it over, the above observation conveys information without the slightest hint of novelty. It is the people who use the instrument as a means of communication who are ever changing and developing fresh quips and cranks in their "hello" conversations. There is one particularly exasperating telephone annoyance which has so worked upon my usually angelic disposition, that like "Good Citizen," "Veritas" and "Old Taxpayer," I find it necessary to rush into print and air my grievances. This is my great telephone affliction: The bell rings. I hasten to do its bidding, take down the receiver, and in my most courteous tones ask, "What will you have?" You notice I do not say Hello!"

All too frequently comes back the nerve-jarring query, spoken in a voice of command, "Who is it?"

Now it is sufficiently irritating to be called "it," but when an individual is fully aware of the fact that even if she reveals her identity the interrogator will be none the wiser, it is insult added to injury. Patiently and gently, scores of times I have said, "With whom do you wish to speak?"

"Who is it?" in fiercer accents comes ringing back over the wires. Sometimes it is varied by the question, "What number is this?"

From long and painful experience I resignedly give the desired information to the last inquiry. Do you think that ends the controversy? Speaking after the manner of the historical novel, "Gad Zooks," no! Again I hear, "Who is it?"

With timidity I venture, "You have the wrong number."

Once more, "What number is this?"

Wearily I repeat the figures.

A pause and then—"Is Jim there?" This from the distant voice.

"Jim who?" I am driven to ask in desperation.

"Why, Jim Jones, hasn't he been round there lately?"

The situation grows interesting.

"There is no Jim Jones here, never was and never will be. You have the wrong number!" I shout excitedly.

"Who is it?"

There is no escape. He, for it is generally a "he," insists upon having his insatiable curiosity gratified. I give him the desired knowledge.

Silence for a second and my spirits rise, only to fall to the depths of despair when those masculine vocal chords are again set in motion with—"What number is this?"

That virtuous quality of patience takes to its heels.

"You-have-the-wrong-number-there-is-no-Jim-Jones-here-ring-off-and-call-Central." I say in a breath, and hang up the receiver with a significant emphasis.

Before it leaves my hand, it splutters and gurgles, telling me plainly that it is still striving to get "Who is it?" out of its little system. Too often, even this heroic treatment does not end the contest. The bell repeats its insistent ring furiously, and though I know it is my determined persecutor, I return to the charge, hoping against hope that this call is really something important. Nine times out of ten I am again met with, "Who is it? What number is this?"

With a long sigh I reiterate the proofs of my identity.

"Oh, I want number 852," or whatever it may happen to be.

Eureka, at last he is convinced of his error!

Cheerily I encourage him with the remark, "Well, I hope you get it," and my wish is sincere.

The moral to this tale is obvious. When you have a message to deliver; when you "ring up" a 'phone, do not blast your chances with those three detestable words, "Who is it?"

LOVE.

Love came at dawn when all the world was fair,
When crimson glories, bloom, and song were rife,
Love came at dawn when hope's wings fanned the air,
And murmured, "I am Life."

Love came at even when the day was done,
When heart and brain were tired, and slumber-pressed,
Love came at eve, shut out the sinking sun,
And whispered, "I am rest."
—W. W. Campbell.

THE COZY CORNER

As promised last week, the first of the series of papers on the Education of the Little Child, previous to his reaching the age of six years, is given to-day. The article being necessarily very brief, leaves many ideas which we hope will be given by other members of the Cosy Corner in regard to this division of the subject under consideration.

A paper treating of the mental development of the child, written by another valued contributor, will be given in two weeks.

The Physical Care of a Young Chil

Mrs. Ellen J. Cannady.

The physical training and care of a child includes proper dress, food and exercise.' In preparing a wardrobe for the baby, the first consideration should be his health and comfort. The flannel underwear should be as soft and fine as the purse can afford and be kept in this condition by careful laundering. Make the garments so that the weight hangs from the shoulders instead of binding the body.

Any white goods will answer for the dresses, and seven of these, at least, will be required as they will need to be changed every day to insure the necessity of cleanliness. They may be made either Princess or Mother Hubbard shape, with round or square yokes. Do not make them too long, or trim them too elaborately. All seams should be sewed on the outside and covered with finishing braid to avoid any rough edges which might irritate the tender skin. For the same reason no starch should be used in laundering them. The clothes should be shortened between the ages of three and six months according to the season, and the health of the child.

Many of the ailments of children which are attributed to colds, teething, and even to "Providence," are caused by improper feeding. The best diet for the first nine or ten months is mother's milk exclusively; after that time, well cooked rice, oatmeal, or a bit of soft boiled egg may be given, gradually weaning him so he will not suffer from the change.

Milk, brown bread, farina, clear soups and occasionally a very little meat can be substituted for this diet as the child grows older, adding other and stronger food as required. Such a diet steadily adhered to in spite of the natural desire of the child to eat of everything he sees, will prevent his appetite from becoming perverted and save him in after years the suffering that comes from indigestion and a weak stomach.

It is most essential to the well being of the child that he has plenty of fresh air to breathe, and to this end the room occupied by the baby must be well ventilated, and as he grows older he should exercise every day in the open air, proper care being taken that he is dressed so as to prevent danger of taking cold.

In the limited space allowed for these papers it is quite impossible to do justice to this subject and this paper is intended to be merely suggestive in order that we may hear from other members of the Cozy Corner.

What Others Say.

An Indiana "Sunbeam" comes to brighten the Cozy Corner this week and will be gladly welcomed at any time:

"Bon Ami," did you not imagine that you could see the sender of that "preventative" that did not prevent, laughing in her sleeves when she read your experience? I tried it with the same result and am convinced that pins are not an antidote for onion fire.

Some weeks ago it was suggested that a part of our space should be devoted to the publication of old songs. I would like that very much and suggest that the editor set apart some month for this purpose, no one to ask for more than three songs. I would ask for "Nellie Gray" for one of my share.

We hear a great deal about having a time for everything and doing everything in its proper time. It may be very well when one has help, to do things according to that rule, but when one has all of her own work to do, two little boys to send to school and two little girls to take care of at home, as I have, she will be likely to do her work when she can get a chance and feel thankful if it is ever done.

Entertain? Yes, I love to entertain my friends and there is never two days in succession when I do not have company. It never gives me a bit of trouble to have my neighbors come in and I really am thankful that they think enough of us to wish to be our guests. Possibly some may think that because I do not make a trouble of it I do not know how to entertain. To any such I extend a cordial invitation to come and visit me and see what I can do in that line.

About the tobacco question. What woman is there who feels a thrill of pride in the thought that her husband uses the weed? Generally speaking we are all ashamed of such a habit in our "men folks," though some of us make more fuss about it than others. How are we to help to break up such a habit? Surely not by scolding and fretting, nor by pointing out to the men the evil results of such indulgence, for they know all about it, so I do not see what we can do but bear it, as we have too many other evils, and think of the good traits in our husbands that offset this bad one.

If "Sunbeam" will read the rules of this office as given in The Blade of January tenth, this year, she will understand why the remainder of her letter is omitted. This will also explain to "Mrs. M. M.," So. Dakota and to "Freda." These rules are not at all difficult to obey and a little care in observing them will save much disappointment to our friends.

"Nell" writes: Will some one kindly tell me what will be the best way to trim the white flannel skirts in a baby's outfit?

"Julia" asks where she can find this quotation:

Hadst thou staid, I must have fled!
That is what the vision said.

It is a part of The Legend Beautiful, in Longfellow's Tales of a Wayside Inn.

THE BLADE COOK.

Three Good Ones.

For luncheon or at any time when cold meat is served, there is nothing more generally used than boiled ham. When properly cooked it is very delicious and here is given a recipe for preparing it that cannot be excelled:

Baked Ham.

Scrape and scrub thoroughly a ham weighing from six to nine pounds, place in a large kettle, cover with cold water and let it come to the boiling point, then draw the kettle to the back of the range and let it simmer for two and a half hours. Remove from the fire and let the meat remain in the water until it is just warm. Take out the ham, peel off the skin, place in a baking pan and bake for two hours longer. Baste with a cupful of vinegar sweetened to taste with brown sugar. At the end of two hours cover the ham with a paste made from a teacupful of finely rolled bread crumbs, two teaspoonfuls of brown sugar, one teaspoonful of dry mustard, all moistened with vinegar until it can be spread smoothly. Return to the oven till the crumbs are well browned.

Steamed Brown Bread.

One cupful sour cream, one cupful sweet milk, one cupful molasses, one cupful seeded raisins, one quarte graham flour, one teaspoonful each of salt nand soda. Pour in a buttered mould and steam for three hours, then put in the oven to brown on top. Do not remove the cover of the steamer until ready to serve the bread.

Cup Puddings.

One cupful sugar, one of milk, two beaten eggs, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make a batter that will drop from the spoon. Butter your cups and drop in a spoonful of the batter, then a few raisins, thin slices of apples or bananas, or any fruit you prefer, cover with more batter and steam three-quarters of an hour. Serve with sugar and cream or a liquid sauce of butter and sugar.

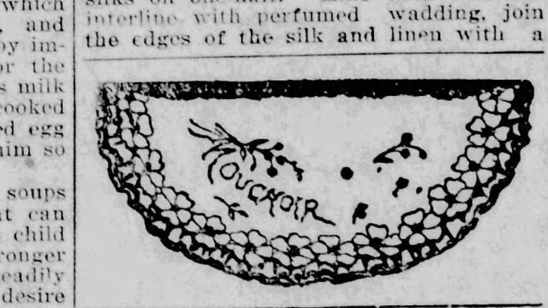
SOME CONVENIENT ARTICLES

Veil Roll.

Cover a smooth, round piece of wood—(a part of a curtain pole, or of a broomstick, is just the thing)—with two layers of wadding thickly spread with your favorite sachet powder. Over this slip a cover of China silk made to fit smoothly, and a little longer than the roll. Fringe the ends and tie them with baby-ribbon of the same color as the silk. The roll must be as long as the veils are wide.

Handkerchief Case.

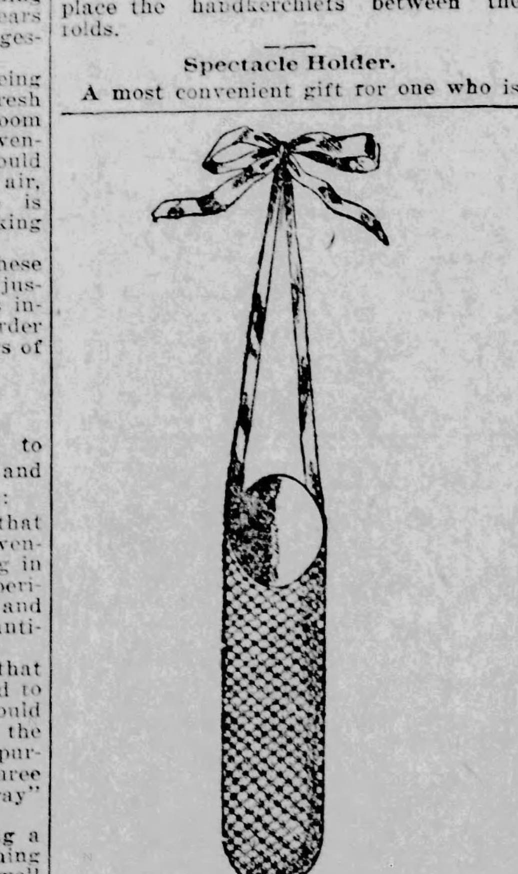
For this cut a twelve-inch square of linen, round the corners and embroider a design either in white or colored wash silks on one-half. Line with silk and interline with perfumed wadding, join the edges of the silk and linen with a



b ttonhoed scallop, fold in half and place the handkerchiefs between the folds.

Spectacle Holder.

A most convenient gift for one who is



obliged to wear glasses only a part of the time is that shown in the second illustration:

Spectacle Case.

Take an ordinary leather case and crochet a cover of silk and beads. String the beads on the silk before commencing the work and slip them along as needed. The design given in the cut is done in chain and single stitch, each diamond being accentuated with a small jet bead.

Glove Box.

This can be made of any box long enough to hold a pair of gloves without folding. Place a quilted pad of silk and perfumed wadding in the bottom of the box and finish it inside with a lining of the same silk. The cover and outside of the case can be decorated in any desired manner. If more than one pair of gloves are to be kept in the receptacle pieces of tissue paper should be laid between them.

THE WELL DRESSED GIRL.

We often hear this remark: How is it that Miss ——, can dress so well upon her allowance of money?

It is not always the "allowance" that decides the question of appearing well dressed. It is simply owing to the fact that the young woman carefully chooses her clothes and then keeps them in order. We all know the girl whose veils never look "stringy," or "wilted," whose gloves fit nicely and whose ribbons, laces and ties are immaculately fresh and becoming. Her gowns never look old and her shoes are, to the very last, well fitting and neat in their appearance. And, alas, we can think of many girls of whom the opposite is true.

The difference in the appearance of these two young women depends entirely upon the care given to their clothing. Gowns and skirts should be brushed free from dust and dirt after every wearing; bindings and facings should be carefully looked after and never allowed to become in the least frayed; they should be sponged with warm water in which a little ammonia has been dropped, whenever they need brightening, or any spots appear on them.

A skirt should be hung up by two loops sewed on the band—one loop will give the pearance in an incredibly short time—or better still, they should be folded and laid full length, in a box made especially for that purpose. When they are wrinkled from packing, hanging them out of doors for a while is very beneficial; if this does not suffice to remove the wrinkles it is very easy to press them on the wrong side.

A vigilant watch must be kept upon hooks and eyes, buttons, and possible frayed edges of the bodices of gowns. These keep their proper shape better when folded away in a box, or drawer, instead of being hung from a nail.

The careful and economical girl will always have two or more pairs of shoes at a time so that she may change them often as they last much longer for resting occasionally. When removed from the feet the dust should be brushed from them and wiped with a cloth on which is a little vaseline; then stuff them with tissue paper to retain their shape. With such precautions against wear, they will best dress in the world a one-sided aplest much longer than with careless usage. Missing buttons and untidy laces are inexcusable, and a run-over heel not only spoils a shoe, but the foot that is in it and causes a woman to walk most ungracefully.

When buying gloves it is economy to purchase good ones; no one with limited means can afford to invest in cheap gloves. Have them fitted at the store, as much depends upon the first fitting. In removing them from the hands, pull them down from the wrist, and when they are off straighten the fingers and lay them in a box long enough to hold them without doubling. A pair of gloves carelessly pulled off by the fingers, rolled up in a ball and tossed into a drawer, will not look well or retain their shape after one wearing.

If veils are stretched into shape and folded with the edges exactly even, or rolled over a veil holder each time they are worn, they will wear much longer and never have a stringy appearance. If they lose the stiffness of new lace by exposure to moisture, they can be dipped in a very weak solution of gum arabic and dried while pinned smoothly to a board, or some solid substance. This will give them the appearance of new veiling. Ribbons should be brushed free from dust and folded away in the ribbon box after every wearing. Ties of lace or lawn will retain their freshness much longer if they are pressed out with a warm iron when they show wrinkles.

This may seem like a great deal of trouble, but it takes only a few moments to attend to these details, if done at the proper time, and it certainly pays in the improved appearance of the wearer, and the benefit it is to the clothing. Moreover it is a sign of a true lady to always appear neatly dressed whether she can afford costly garments or not.

A SONG OF TRUST.

I cannot always see the way that leads
To heights above;
I sometimes quite forget He leads me on
With hand of love;
But yet I know the path must lead me to
Immanuel's land,
And when I reach life's summit, I shall know
And understand.

I cannot always trace the onward course
My ship must take;
But, looking backward, I behold afar
It's shining wake.
Illumined with God's light of love; and so
I onward go,
In perfect trust that He who holds the helm
The course must know.

I cannot always see the plan on which
He builds my life;
For oft the sound of hammers, blow on blow,
The noise of strife,
Confuse me till I quite forget He knows
And oversees,
And that in all details with His good plan
My life agrees.

I cannot always know and understand
The Master's rule;
I cannot always do the tasks He gives
In life's hard school;
But I am learning with His help to solve
Them one by one;
And, when I cannot understand, to say,
"Thy will be done!"

Parental Firmness.

Collier's Weekly tells of a father who has learned the value of experience in dealing with children. At least it is to be supposed that he has learned it, unless he is a very dull scholar.

"You look worried, my dear," said Smithers, when he came home from the office the other day. "What is the matter?"

"The children have been very tiresome to-day," replied Mrs. Smithers, wearily. "It seemed as if they would drive me distracted."

"Don't let 'em!" said Smithers, with considerable energy. "Don't let 'em ride over you. Just—Willie, don't talk when papa's talking—just deal with them gently, but firm—did you hear me, Willie?—firmly, and you'll get along all—silence, Willie, this instant!—all right.

"As for letting 'em worry—Dick, don't pull my pockets—letting 'em worry—don't pull my pockets, I said. Will you take your hands out or not? Now keep them out. You've broken a couple of cigars for me now, you—what is Willie making such a noise about, Annie, 'sif the minute I come into the house, I can't think— Won't you take 'em off to bed? I bet if I was at home I'd——"

But as the boys clattered away upstairs with their tired mamma, Smithers sat down and gazed gloomily into space, without saying just exactly what he would do if he were at home.

FEBRUARY.

I am lustration; and the sea is mine!
I wash the sands and headlands with my tide;
My brow is crowned with branches of the pine;
Before my chariot wheels the fishes glide.
By me all things unclean are purified,
By me the souls of men washed white again;
E'en the unlovely tombs of those who died
Without a dirge, I cleanse from every stain.
—Longfellow.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

"Mountain Sister" tells of a happy Arkansas Christmas and suggest a subject for some letters, which may be interesting even though it is too late for any to reach her on her birthday anniversary:

I wish to congratulate the three friends of the M. G. R.'s who were faithful and careful enough to win the prizes which should be, and undoubtedly are, highly valued by them.

Of the happy Christmas days I have had, I think that of nineteen hundred was the pleasantest. I was one of a party of three sisters and one brother who, with each a chosen friend, spent that day together.

In the morning we climbed to the top of a mountain where we had a beautiful view of the surrounding country. Returning to our home we did ample justice to an excellent dinner and in the afternoon played croquet on the lawn. In the evening we finished a very happy day by visiting some friends who entertained us with music, games and fireworks.

I am to celebrate my birthday anniversary early in February, and that reminds me to ask if it would not be pleasant if we M. G. R.'s were to send to our column an article in prose, or verse, concerning birthdays? These could be original or selected thoughts, and I think could be made very interesting.

Though I have been a member of the Merry-Go-Round but one year, I feel quite well acquainted with you and hope that you will not consider me a stranger.

"Henrietta" asks the following questions:

Does it pay to fret and scold,
When it makes your face grow sad and old,
And your heart grow hard and cold—
Does it pay?

Does it pay to cherish thoughts unkind
That will ties of love unbind
And make your better self grow blind—
Does it pay?

In a senseless, silly strife
To loose the sweetest part of life—
To lose the friends so true
Who have loved and cherished you—
Does it pay?

Of course it will not "pay" ever to "scold and fret," so the Chaperone will not indulge in such foolishness, but she will say that she is very, very sorry that of the twenty-five hundred enrolled members of the M. G. R., but three found time, or inclination, to be present at our meeting to-day.

"Ill Nois" sends this suggestion: If I may, I will make this suggestion: Why not have a "Quotation Party"? Let each member of the M. G. R. and the Wonder Column send a quotation with the author's name attached. These pasted in a book would make an autograph collection of our two Blade societies which every member would enjoy, as the quotation sent by each of us would indicate our personal tastes in literature.

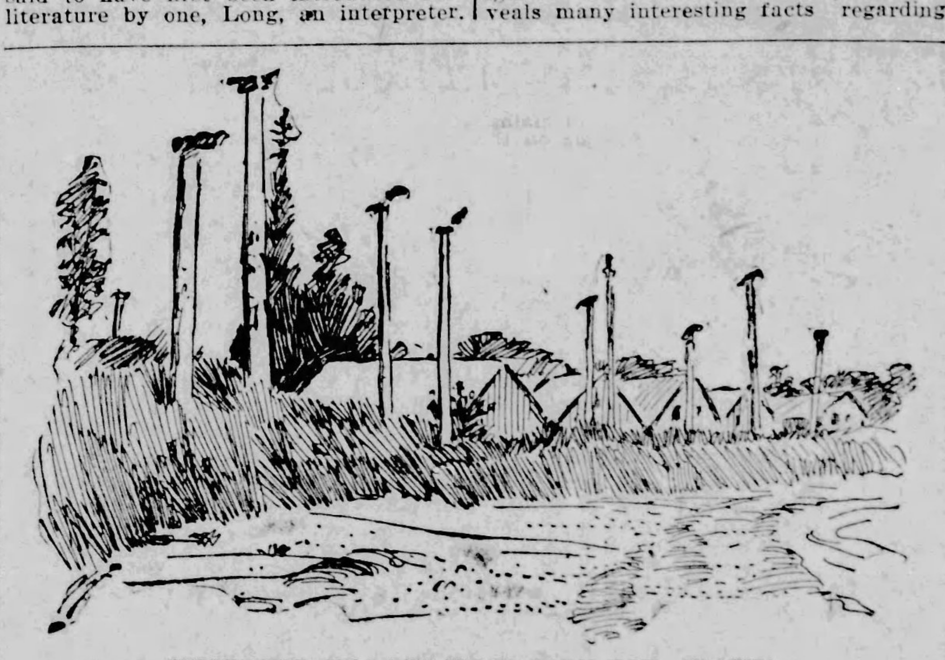
Of course we should expect that Miss Prudence and the Schoolmistress would send their contribution as we would not feel well represented without them.

NORTH AMERICANS OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, in his study of North American Indian life, presents many interesting facts concerning the Redmen, or Amerinds, as he calls them, a word compounded from the first syllables of American and Indian. Their customs and products, languages, arts, sciences, amusements, ceremonies, government, traditions and legends are given careful attention, resulting in a fund of valuable information regarding this race of people who have left traces of their ancient civilization throughout the American continent.

BLACK HAWK.
Copyright G. P. Putnam's Sons. —From the North Americans of Yesterday.

Tourists in Alaska are always interested in the totem poles, the crude form of sculpture in which the tribes of the northwest coast excel. Everything an Indian manufactures has some symbolic meaning, from the strings of wampum, which are generally supposed to represent only money, to the totem pole which the Alaskan native plants in front of his house as an indication of the clan to which the person who erected it belongs. Mr. Dellenbaugh explains the meaning of totemism, which, he says, is an important custom in vogue among all the stocks of the continent. "The word totem is derived from the Ojibwa, and is said to have first been introduced into literature by one, Long, an interpreter.



DESERTED VILLAGE NEAR CAPE FOX, ALASKA.

Totems are of three kinds, clan totems, sex totems, and individual totems. The first are the most important. Totemism is at the same time a religious and a social system. The totem is usually an animal, as a frog, bear, bat, etc. The Amerind believes that between these objects and himself there is a particular bond, and he has for them the most profound respect. From them he believes himself descended. Therefore he would not harm an animal that was his totem. The Bear clan would not kill a bear, the Red maize clan would not eat red maize, and so on. Totemism existed among the Israelites, and the objection to eating pork is supposed by some to rest on the pig having been one of their totems. The Amerind also generally derived his name from some animal or object, and he represented this as his individual totem mark. In the totem poles of the Northwest coast, these various representations of totems were combined and set up before the door to indicate the relationships of the persons who lived there."

The Alaskan Indian regards the totem pole as an object of veneration, and today, among the Amerinds of the Northwest coast, there are specialists who carve the pole, and obtain high prices. The author writes that, "The totem poles and house-posts are often elaborate, being covered almost from top to bottom with figures of totemic animals. The carving is often on a large scale, as the totem poles are frequently more than fifty feet in height. They are planted several feet in the ground, then there are several feet plain, and from that on to near the top they may be covered with carving, while surmounting the whole is a figure—bird, fish, or bear, or other animal—of large proportions."

Since Navajo blankets, Indian baskets and pottery have become a feature of artistic decorating, the chapters dealing with these subjects will be found of special value, containing as they do, a fund of information for the enthusiastic collector relative to the uses for which these articles were designed before their production was inspired by the commercial instinct alone.

A discussion of the question of the origin of the North Americans, also reveals many interesting facts regarding this conquered race, which "has left an impress on our character, on our language on our geography, and on our literature that can never be effaced." The memorials of their former existence are found in the names of the rivers, cities and mountains of our country. "These memorials have not only permeated our poetry and literature generally, but they are perpetuated in our daily food, and every mention of 'succotash,' of 'mush,' of "chocolate," is a tribute to their existence, while the fragrance of the 'tobacco' we smoke is incense to their memory."

The work, while following scientific lines, is written in a popular style, and contains a large number of illustrations from photographs and from drawings by the author.

Published by the G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THE SNOWFLAKES.

It was a little snowflake
With tiny ringlets furled:
Its warm cloud-mother held it fast
Above the sleeping world.
All nights the wild winds blustered
And blew o'er land and sea;
But the little snowflake cuddled close,
As safe as safe could be.

Then came the cold, gray morning,
And the great cloud-mother said,
"Now every little snowflake
Must proudly lift its head,
And through the air go sailing
Till it finds a place to light;
For I must weave a coverlet
To clothe the earth in white."

The little snowflake fluttered
And gave a wee, wee sigh,
But fifty million other flakes
Came softly floating by.
And the wise cloud-mothers sent them
To keep the world's breast warm
Through many a winter sunset
And many a night of storm.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

What They Used To Do.

No. 1—INTRODUCING THE GIRLS.

This is to be a friendship story of two little girls about whom there was nothing remarkable, save their unlimited capacity for having a good time, and the reckless manner in which they accomplished their intention. Where they lived does not matter. Both have grown to womanhood, and have left their early home, but when they occasionally come together, they laugh in memory of their infantile pranks, and they wonder if the children of the present day do the funny things their fertile minds invented.

When Alice and Lou first knew each other is hidden behind a time neither can remember. They were tiny things, nearly of an age, and filled with life and joyous spirits. Pretty? Not the least bit, and their clothes were generally in rags and tatters from too close an acquaintance with rough board fences and gnarly trees. Their earliest meeting was commemorated by an event which deprived one of the youngsters of her wealth of baby curls. Alice was the culprit. A pair of sharp scissors was the instrument of destruction. Children are always very still, you know, when they are in mischief, and on this particular occasion these two were most unusually silent. An anxious mother, seeking for the explanation, discovered her offspring seated on a table with her guest standing over her, brandishing the glittering implement that had already shorn a portion of her victim's curly pate. Ringlets on the one side and stubby tufts of hair on the other, were not a pleasing combination. Too late to prevent the damage, the horrified woman flew to the rescue. Alice, conscience-stricken, dropped her tool with a clash and clatter. Without a word she scrambled down from her elevated position, and pattered home as fast as her short legs could travel, pausing not for formalities in her anxiety to escape direful consequences. A barber finished the unpracticed tonsorial artist's work, and for many years Lou wore her hair cut short, "just like a boy's," much to her inward satisfaction.

After this initiation, their friendship was cemented, and the two little ones trotted through life together like a pair of Shetland ponies. In fact, "the ponies" was the name by which they were known, for they were always in a hurry, and one was seldom seen without the other.

Alice's home was a most delightful place. She lived in a great, square house with lofty rooms and spacious halls. It had a long stairway guarded by the finest railing ever built by skilful carpenter. Oh, such a smooth, wide rail to slide down upon! It began with a curve at the top where the adventurous rider started slowly, gaining speed in the descent, and landing with a bump on the crown of the baluster, that is, if the equestrian did not slide off to the floor at the journey's ending.

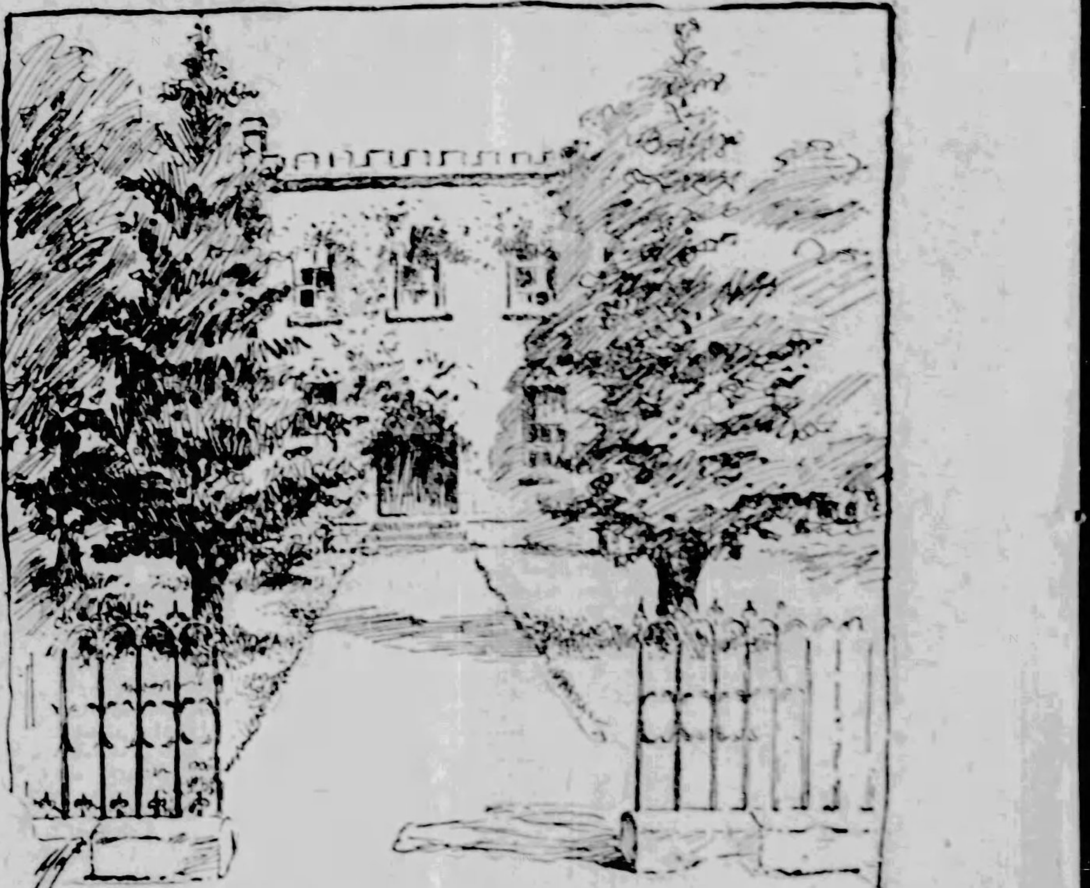
The surrounding grounds made a garden spot to gladden childish hearts. On each side of the broad walk leading to the stately front door, was a towering pine bearing attractive cones which fell to the ground in the most obliging manner. In another place were buckeye trees, covered in the spring with lovely blossoms whose green hearts swelled into great, round sheaths holding something that little people always prize. It takes Jack Frost's nimble fingers to pinch these overcoats apart and tumble out beautiful, brown satin buckeyes from their white and velvety cushions. Why is it that children love these useless nuts so dearly? They are not fit to eat, and in a little time their smooth surface withers, leaving them wrinkled and dull like some poor, faded beauty. Their pleasure is but fleeting, though while it lasts it is intense. Small boys do battle royal for their possession, and their sisters forget their dolls to scramble under the wide-spreading branches for the fascinating harvest.

These were not all the attractions of that dear old yard. Along the fences currant and gooseberry bushes grew, loaded in the season with a wealth of crimson and yellow fruit. Gooseberries as sweet as honey, while the currants—no one ever made such delicious currant shrub as the two children extracted from those luscious berries. This is how it was concocted. First they took a clean, white cloth, and in it put handfuls of the scarlet fruit. Then they tied it up like a bag and squeezed, and squeezed, until the ruby-colored juice dripped through into a bowl or pitcher. A little water and sugar—just as much of that as the liquid would dissolve or they could beg or borrow from the divinity of the kitchen. Some ice went into the mixture next, that is if they had any of the cooling article, if not, it was just as good without. Then came a vigorous stirring, a great deal of tasting, and behold! a nectar fit for the gods!

The crowning glories were the apple, pear, and cherry trees. On the latter fat, white cherries with blushing cheeks and rich black-hearts, dark as night, hung in clusters on grand old trees whose lower limbs hovered close to the earth, holding out inviting arms to daring climbers. When the sun first began to tinge with color the mellowing fruit, the girls mounted to lofty heights, disputing with the birds for the first gleanings of the harvest.

Alice's mother was a deceived woman in early cherry time.

"Do not touch them until they are ripe," she would caution, but the chums could not await the slow pleasure of the summer. Acordingly a few of the ripest ones were chosen, then pinched and rolled in little fingers until their softness betrayed the careful parent into saying: "Well, girls, I think they are almost ready to be picked."



IT WAS A DEAR OLD PLACE.

That was permission enough for those arrant young deceivers, but after this concession the forbidden fruit mysteriously lost its charm and was left until the alchemy of the sun had spiced, and sweetened, and tinted the pendant globes to rounded maturity.

In the meantime the rosy June apples had done their duty and fulfilled their natural destiny. Everyone knows that when their seeds are black apples are ready to be eaten. During this period, for days and days, Alice and Lou went about with their eyelids decorated with apple seeds, giving them a most peculiar appearance. "Johnnie fell off," or "Freddie's got away," one or the other would suddenly exclaim when an eyelid was bereft of its adornment, for be it known that the seeds were designated by the name of some favored one whose fidelity was tested in this infallible way of fortune telling. If it dropped away that settled the question, its namesake was a fickle lad. Somewhat to his surprise he would be treated with scorn and coldness when next he crossed the pathway of "the ponies."

The pears came in early autumn. Bartlett pears they were, greenish gold without and white as milk within, with a flavor never equalled since the world began. There was a rose garden, too, bordered and filled with the fairest of their kind. This floral domain was sacred soil where the small fry were not allowed to loiter. Fringe trees, lilacs and syringas, "burning bush," and other flowering shrubs flourished here and there, while Mother Earth was concealed under a waving carpet of soft, thick grass that was allowed to grow at will. Before the summer ended it was tall enough to make a most delightful shelter in a game of hide and seek.

A portion of the grounds was separated from the street by an ornamental iron barrier, but the greater part was enclosed in a high fence, shutting out the world and imparting a most comfortable sense of seclusion to those within its circle. Those girls never entered through the gate if it could possibly be avoided. They loved to imagine there was no other way of entrance except to scale the fence, and under the pretence of escaping from dangerous pursuers, would scramble breathlessly over, then turn about and peering through a knothole, would proclaim theatrically, "No one in sight. Once more we have conquered."

It was an enchanted spot, and there the children spent long, happy summer days. Sometimes they clambered to the tree tops where they perched on the swaying branches like the birds; again they scampered through the grass like wild creatures of the forest; healthy, care-free, restless little mortals, the story of whose varied adventures will fill the coming chapters.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

EDWARD VII.

Formal Ceremony of His Accession to Throne. Oath of Allegiance.

London, Jan. 23.--1 p. m.—The king-emperor entered his capital at 12:55 p. m., and proceeded to Marlborough House.

After attending the first privy council at St. James Palace, at 2 p. m., when a decision will be reached regarding the public proclamation of his accession which, it is expected, will be read tomorrow at 10 a. m., his majesty will proceed to the house of lords for the meeting of parliament.

London has donned a garb of mourning from end to end, and an early hour found a thick fog enveloping the city like a pall, a fitting accompaniment of the funeral apparel of every one. Througout the West End drawn blinds are the order of the day, while on all the embassies, government offices and public buildings, the flags are half-masted. The law courts, the stock exchange and all the produce and metal exchanges throughout the country only assembled to close immediately after the presiding officers had addressed to the members a few words of tribute to the dead monarch. There were exceptionally large congregations in the churches in all parts of the country. At St. Paul's cathedral the prayers for the royal family were altered to read: "For our sovereign lord, the king and the queen consort." All the services were ended by the playing of the Dead March.

The various naval and military stations fired a salute of eighty-one guns at midday to signalize the death of the queen, one gun for each completed year of the queen's age.

The public buildings are being draped with black, the stores are displaying many signs of mourning and business is practically at a standstill.

Dense crowds, beginning at St. James street, lined the entire route to Victoria Station, from an early hour. The Mall and the front of Buckingham Palace were especially thronged. All along the former, from the palace to Marlborough House, carriages filled with ladies stood as if for a drawing room, excepting that the coachmen, footmen and occupants were all dressed in mourning. The police precautions were unusual. Men on foot and mounted, guarded almost every yard of the way.

The crowds waited patiently for hours to greet their king. Finally, preceded by half a dozen mounted policemen, the new sovereign arrived in a plain brougham, which was driven very rapidly, with the coachman and footman in their usual gray liveries with mourning bands on their arms. An equerry was seated beside him. The king was, of course, dressed in the deepest and most simple mourning, and carefully raised his hat in acknowledgement of the silent uncovering of heads, which was more impressive than the most enthusiastic cheers. The king looked tired, and very sad, but very well. Following him came the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught and others. Both the king and the Duke of York looked pathetically up at Buckingham Palace, as they passed, and acknowledged the salute of the guard of honor drawn up inside the palace grounds. The troops there and elsewhere showed no signs of mourning, except that the bands were not present, but all the officers had crape on their left arms.

The king drove to St. James Palace, from Marlborough House to preside at the first privy council, by way of Marlborough House yard, the Mall and the garden entrance of the palace.

He was attended by Lord Suffield (who has been lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1872), and was escorted by a captain's escort of the Horse Guards. The procedure was exactly as on levee days.

Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, A. J. Balfour, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, and a host of the most prominent personages in the land, were there to receive the king's formal oath, binding him to govern the kingdom according to its laws and customs, and hear him assume the title of King Edward VII of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The ceremony was interesting and according to precedent. The king was in a separate apartment from the privy councillors. To the latter the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, formally communicated the death of Queen Victoria and the succession to the throne of her son, the Prince of Wales. The royal dukes, with certain lords of the council, were then directed to repair to the king's presence to acquaint him with the terms of the lord president's statement.

Shortly afterwards His Majesty entered the room in which the councillors were assembled and addressed them in a brief speech. The lord chancellor (Lord Halsbury) then administered the oath of the king. Afterwards the various members of the council, commencing with lords in council, took the oath of allegiance, and then passed in turn before His Majesty, as at a levee, excepting that each paused and kissed the king's hand before passing out of the chamber. This brought the ceremony to a close.

By 3:30 p. m., when His Majesty returned to Marlborough House, the crowd in the neighborhood was of immense proportions. The king's prior journey was accomplished in almost complete silence, but on this occasion he was lustily cheered all along the line of route.

Immediately opposite Marlborough House a tall gentleman, in front of the crowd, waved his hat and shouted, "Long live the king!" whereupon the crowd cheered with redoubled vigor.

The king, at the accession ceremony, wore a military uniform. His brief speech was delivered with great earnestness and was quite extemporaneous. It is expected it will be published later, in official form. At the last moment the king decided not to attend the House of Lords to-day.

The proclamation of the accession of His Majesty was signed by the princes present, the Duke of York first, then the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor, the lord mayor and the other representatives of the city of London.

At 4:30 p. m. the artillery began firing salutes in James park to signalize King Edward's accession to the throne.

Among the incidents of the day was an imposing civic procession. The lord mayor and aldermen, accompanied by the city marshal, mace bearer and other members of the corporation, escorted by a strong body of police, proceeded from the Mansion House by way of the Thames embankment and Trafalgar Square to St. James Palace, in gilded equipages, with liveried outriders, including twenty semi-state carriages, making a notable picture, which was witnessed by thousands of silent people who filled the sidewalks along the entire route.

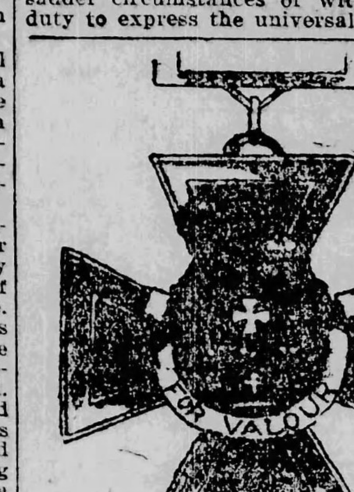
Message From the King.

London, Jan. 25.—4:18 p. m.—Both houses of parliament this afternoon received identical messages from the king and voted condolence with his majesty on his bereavement and congratulations to his accession to the throne.

The lord chancellor, Lord Salsbury, and the speaker, Mr. Wm. Court Gully, read the message in their respective houses. It was as follows:

"Edward Rex—The king is fully assured that the house of commons will share the deep sorrow which has befallen his majesty and the nation by the lamentable death of his mother, the late queen.. Her devotion to the welfare of her country and her people and her wise and beneficent rule during the sixty-four years of her glorious reign will ever be held in affectionate memory by her loyal and devoted subjects throughout the dominions of the British empire."

In the house of commons, A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury and government leader, in moving the address in reply to the message, said the house in all its long history had never met under sadder circumstances or with a clearer duty to express the universal sorrow ex-



THE VICTORIA CROSS.

tending from end to end of the empire. The sorrow was felt not only as a national, but of irreparable personal loss. It was hard yet to realize the magnitude of the blow which had fallen on the country. In the whole history of the British monarchy there had never been a case in which the national grief had been so deeply seated. The end of a great epoch has come, an epoch more crowded with important changes and great developments than any period of like length in the history of the world. The influence of the crown in the British constitution was not a diminishing, but an increasing factor, and must continue to increase with the growth and development of the self-governing communities over the sea which were founded by Great Britain through the person of the sovereign who was a living symbol of the unity of the empire. This cumulative result of a great deal of the great example of Queen Victorai was the greatest the world had ever seen.

Her position threw upon the queen a life of continuous labor. Short as was the interval between her final signature of a public document and her final rest, it was yet long enough to clog the wheels of the administration, as witnessed the vast mass of untouched documents awaiting the hand of the sovereign.

In moving a double response of condolence and congratulation Mr. Balfour said they all had unfailing confidence that the great interests committed to the new sovereign were safe in his keeping. They assured him of the ungrudging support of his loyal subjects and wished him the honor of a long life and the greatest of all blessings, to reign over a happy, contented people and that in the eyes of posterity his reign might fitly compare with and form an appropriate sequel to the great epoch which had just drawn to a close.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, seconded the motion, which was adopted, the members standing.

The house then adjourned until February 14.

QUEEN'S FUNERAL.

Most Elaborate Arrangements for the Melancholy Event.

London, Jan. 26.—The preparations for Queen Victoria's funeral are gradually assuming definite form. It promises to be the most tremendous pageant of the generation. The influx of members of royal families and representatives of foreign countries has been so wholly unprecedented, that the court officials are finding it difficult to procure suitable accommodations, the royal palaces being totally inadequate. The procession is expected to occupy two hours, traversing London from Victoria station to Paddington station, whence the funeral train will depart at 11:15 a. m. reaching Windsor at 11:50. The coffin will be conveyed in the queen's special saloon carriage, attached to the royal train, built specially for the diamond jubilee journey, by which the king and the royal family will journey to the royal borough.

The king, as chief mourner, accompanied by Emperor William, will ride on horseback, at the head of the procession through London, with Field Marshal Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the forces and staff in close proximity. At least six battalions of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry and a number of batteries of artillery will participate in the procession besides the multitudinous assemblage of peers, members of the house of commons and court officials of the strange title and stranger garb. The streets will be lined throughout with soldiery, but, the route has not been definitely fixed.

The coffin bearers will be non-commissioned officers from the troops composing the household brigade.

HONOR TO WILHELM.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 28.—Yesterday Emperor William received from the hand of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as a field marshal of the British army. In the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officers, His Majesty has expressed great delight at the appointment.

He celebrated his birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from members of the German embassy in London.

After the memorial service in Whippingham church, Emperor William and the crown prince went direct to the Hohenzollern, receiving a salute of 21 guns. His Majesty took luncheon there, the guests including Lord Kintore, Col. Carrington, who is attached to his majesty's staff while in England, the members of the German embassy and others.

Crown Prince Frederick William proposed the emperor's health, which was drunk with "Hochs." The kaiser then drank the health of King Edward, the entire company standing.

Then his majesty donned the uniform of a British admiral to receive visitors who might call to tender congratulations. Among those who came were King Edward, in the uniform of an admiral, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Christian, and other royal personages, Lord Roberts and Mr. Brodrick, all in full uniform.

The emperor received the king at the gangway. The yacht was rolling heavily, owing to the gale, so that the queen and the royal ladies were prevented from accompanying the king. After tea had been served, the royal guest returned to Osborne House. Emperor William and the crown prince immediately returning the visit and dining with the king. In addition to the sword of field marshal, King Edward has presented to Emperor William, already a knight of the garter, the insignia of the order in diamonds. The fact that this gift was ordered by the late queen with the intention of presenting it on the emperor's birthday, gave a pathetic tinge to the presentation.

From Bean to Cup
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Huyler's
COCOA & CHOCOLATE
PURE! HEALTHFUL!!
GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

The Army of Health

THE ARMY IN THE PHILIPPINES INSIGNIFICANT COMPARED WITH THIS ONE.

If all the people in the United States, Canada and Great Britain who make daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets could be assembled together it would make an army that would outnumber our army of one hundred thousand by at least five to one.

Men and women, who are broken down in health, are only a part of the thousands who use this popular preparation, the greater number are people who are in fair health but who know that the way to keep well is to keep the digestion perfect and use Stuart's Tablets as regularly as meal time comes to insure good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

Prevention is always better than cure and disease can find no foothold if the digestion is kept in good working order by the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Cal., says: "Have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Miss Lelia Dively, 4627 Plummer St., Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "I wish everyone to know how grateful I am for Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I suffered for a long time and did not know what ailed me. I lost flesh right along until one day I noticed an advertisement of these tablets and immediately bought a 50-cent box at the drug store. I am only on the second box and am gaining in flesh and color. I have at last found something that has reached my ailment."

From Mrs. Del. Eldred, Sun Prairie, Wis.: "I was taken dizzy very suddenly during the hot weather of the past summer. After ten days of constant dizziness I went to our local physician, who said my liver was torpid and I had overheated my blood; he doctored me for two weeks without much improvement; I finally thought of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I had used long before for various bad feelings) and the first three tablets helped me.

"They are easily the best all around family medicine I ever used."

The army of people who take Stuart's Tablets are mostly people in fairly good health, and who keep well by taking them regularly after meals. They contain no opiates, cocaine or any cathartic or injurious drugs, simply the natural peptones and digestives which every weak stomach lacks.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere in United States, Canada and Great Britain.

THE KING IN LONDON

Many Notables Arriving to Attend the Funeral of the Late Queen.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 29.—King Edward left Cowes for London this morning.

The Duke of York is suffering from the strain of recent events and has been confined to his room since Thursday. It is feared he will be unable to take part in the ceremonies of Friday.

The only American wreath which has arrived at Osborne so far is one from Mrs. Sidney Everett, of Boston, who is staying on the Isle of Wight. It is inscribed: "In token of life-long veneration and reverence."

The outer coffin arrived last night. The non-commissioned officers detailed to carry the coffin rehearsed to-day with a dummy coffin filled with sand weighing over half a ton.

The main wing of Osborne House is expected to become the residence of Princess Beatrice in her capacity as governor of the Isle of Wight. The other part of the house will be reserved for the king.

General Sir Dighton Probyn, comptroller and treasurer of the household of the Prince of Wales since 1877, is mentioned as likely to succeed Lord Edward Pelham-Clinton as master of the household. The office is the personal gift of the king.

Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark, is expected to arrive in London to-morrow.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, sailed from Kiel yesterday on board the German battleship Baden, accompanied by the coast defense ship Hagen.

Prince George, of Saxony, is prevented by influenza from coming to the funeral. Prince John George will take his place.

Duke Albrecht will represent the king of Wurtemburg.

The crown prince, Ferdinand of Roumania, is expected Thursday night in London.

The Orleans family will be represented by the Duke of Chartres, younger brother of the late Count of Paris; the Duke of Alencian and the Count of Eu, sons of the late Duke of Nemours, between whom and the late queen in 1838, Louise Philippe tried hard to arrange a marriage.

The king's orders directing that the drapery of buildings be purple has created no little consternation. Many buildings here and in London and in other places are already covered with black. It will cause no end of expense to make the necessary alternations. In addition the supply of purple is already getting short.

King in London.

London, Jan. 29.—King Edward and the Duke of Cambridge arrived in London this afternoon. A large crowd welcomed the king at Victoria station. His majesty will finally approve of the funeral arrangements during the course of the afternoon.

There is a great deal of surmise as to what disposal will be made of the king's late residence. Both the king and queen Alexandria are devoted to Sandringham, so his majesty will probably retain that place; but it is though Marlborough House will be given up. In the event of the Duke and Duchess of York not desiring to reside there it is considered likely that William K. Vanderbilt will purchase the place for the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, which the duchess has long desired.

This morning there was a rehearsal along the route of the funeral procession. The eight Hanovarian horses which will draw the gun carriage took a heavily laden brake, estimated to be of the weight of the gun carriage and coffin, over the route. Numerous carriages followed, and a number of mounted men representing the foreign princes and others who will ride in the procession.

It has been arranged that the Eton boys will line the route from the Long Walk gates to Windsor Castle, while the military knights of Windsor will be on duty in the chapel during the funeral service. It is now understood the funeral in London will be approximately as follows:

A sovereign's escort of one hundred Life Guards, the massed bands of three regiments of foot guards, an army gun carriage with the body, the king, supported by the German emperor, the King of Portugal, and the other reigning sovereigns in the order of precedence, the Dukes of Connaught and York, the equerries and aides-de-camp in attendance on royal personages, Queen Alexandra, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and other royal princesses, in four carriages, deeply draped, and, in the rear of the procession, another sovereign's escort of one hundred Life Guards. It is estimated that sixty royal princes will participate in the procession.

As the funeral will be of a military character there probably will be no pallbearers, although, possibly, at Windsor, certain generals will act in this capacity while the coffin is being carried up the nave of St. George's chapel.

THE QUEEN'S WILL

New York, Jan. 25.—A dispatch to the World from Cowes, says:

"Queen Victoria's will was opened and examined yesterday by the duly constituted authorities. Nothing will ever be made public officially as to the provisions of the instrument or the amount of her private fortune. It is generally supposed that this preliminary inspection was made in order to follow exactly her majesty's directions in regard to her funeral."

CREEK INDIANS

Rebel Against the New Order of Things in the Territory.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 26.—That the situation regarding the Creek Indians' uprising has been somewhat exaggerated there can be no doubt. It is true the Indians are restless, but so far no violence has been done and it is questionable if a shot will be fired. However, the Snake band is well organized and if whisky should get among them or some deputy should become indiscreet there might be some trouble. But a general uprising at the present time is out of the question. The presence of the United States troops at Henrietta is bound to have a good effect, not that they necessarily will be needed to do any actual fighting, but by being there the Indians who have taken Crazy Snake's word as gospel will be convinced that the President of the United States has not given the Crazy Snake authority to make Creek laws, as he has been claiming.

United States Marshal Bennett was busy to-day getting provisions and supplies together preparatory to starting tomorrow with about twenty deputies to join the soldiers at Henrietta.

Bennett says his mission is to fight, if necessary, but principally to convince the Indians that Snake has no authority from the federal government to make laws and that Snake and his followers are violating the laws of the United States when they attempt to enforce the old laws of the Creeks.

CRAZY SNAKE TAKEN.

Henrietta, I. T., Jan. 28.—Deputy Marshal Grant Johnson and Bunnie McIntosh, of Eufaula, two men noted for their bravery and daring in hazardous expeditions against outlaws, made a dash upon the encampment of Snake Indians near Eufaula Sunday and captured Chitto Harjo, Crazy Snake. After an exciting escape from the hostile Creek camp, they managed to land their prisoner at this place last evening, and he is now held captive under a strong guard

CRAZY SNAKE.

of soldiers under the command of Lieut. Dixon.

The capture of the central figure of the uprising and the show of force which the troops will make, will likely put an end to the threatened outbreak.

Lieut. Dixon and his troops moved out of this place to-day upon the encampment of Snakes near Eufaula. It will be to-morrow before the Snakes' stronghold is reached. Deprived of their leader, it is not thought probable that they will make any resistance, but will lay down their arms and yield to the inevitable.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Senate—Consideration of legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill continued. Resolution of condolence on death of the Queen adopted.

House—Passed Senate bill to extend the placer mining law to saline lands; bill to send the claim of Cramp & Sons for $1,300,000 due them to the court of claims. Adopted resolution of condolence on the Queen's death.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Senate—Resumed consideration of shipping bill. It was made the unfinished business of Senate, thus restoring it to the privileged position. Mr. Vest attacked it in a speech lasting nearly three hours. Mr. Rawlins precipitated lively colloquy by charging deal had been entered into between Republican members of Utah legislature and certain railroad interests and officials of the Mormon church to secure election of Thomas L. Kearns to the Senate from that state. He aroused Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler, who contended statements of Mr. Rawlins ought not to be made in Senate at this stage of proceedings in Utah, as Senate could not consider the question in any phase in advance of action.

House—Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill and entered upon consideration of naval appropriation bill. There was some discussion of extent to which navy was to be increased ultimately, in course of which Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ky.) declared himself in favor of navy large enough to meet "all comers," and some criticism by Mr. Richardson, minority leader, of rapid growth of naval expenditures.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senate—Devoted the day to the Indian appropriation bill and made only fair progress. The chief feature of the debate was a sharp attack by Mr. Pettigrew on the Dawes commission, which he said was extravagant and was accomplishing little in the way of results. Announcement was made by him that he did not purpose to filibuster against any bill. The shipping bill was not taken up, but Friday will witness a speech on it by Mr. Depew. It then will give way to appropriation bills, Mr. Frye saying he did not wish to delay them.

House—Spent the day in consideration of the naval appropriation bill, completing it with the exception of a single paragraph.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senate—Made little progress with the Indian appropriation bill. Listened to a speech by Senator Depew in favor of the shipping subsidy bill. Passed a number of private pension bills.

House—Adopted the conference report on the army reorganization bill by a vote of 133 to 100. Passed the naval appropriation bill and seventy-seven private pension bills.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senate—Discussed national irrigation, the text being an amendment to the Indian appropriation bill providing for surveys, looking to the construction of an irrigation dam and ditches for the watering of the reservation of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, at San Carlos on the Gila River, Arizona. Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, led the opposition, and was assisted by Mr. Quarles, of Wisconsin. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Thurston argued for the experiment. The repot of the conference committee on the army reorganization bill was presented and Mr. Hawley announced that he would call it up on Monday.

House—Made good progress with the bill to revise and codify the postal laws. Only 28 of the 221 pages remain to be disposed of. Efforts were persistently made to load the bill up with amendments to effect changes in the existing postal laws. The pressure was especially strong in favor of reclassifying certain classes of postoffice employes, but Mr. Loud, of California, in charge of the bill, fought all of them, explaining that such amendments were out of place on a codification bill, and would, if adopted, mean its death in the Senate. In this way every attempt to amend the bill was successfully resisted. The latter part of the session was devoted to eulogies upon the life and public services of the late Senator Gear, of Iowa.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Senate—Senator Towne, of Minnesota, made a speech on the government of the Philippines. Immediately after Mr. Towne's speech Mr. Clapp, his successor, was sworn in. The remainder of the day was devoted to consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

House—District of Columbia business occupied the most of the day. Bill to revise and codify postal laws passed without amendment. Consideration of claims of Americans aggregating $98,000,000 against Spain deferred until next Monday. Bill to extend charter of national banks twenty years called up, but went over on objection of Mr. Richardson.

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REBELLION ENDING.

Only Scattered Bands of Rebels Left--The New Laws.

Manila, Jan. 28.—General Funston reports that practically all the organized insurrectionists in his district have been dispersed, with the exception of disconnected bands in the mountains.

Sixty-five more rebels in the island of Panay have surrendered to the United States authorities at Cabautan.

George T. Rice, editor of the Daily Bulletin, who was ordered by Gen. MacArthur to be deported because of the publication in his paper of allegations against Lieut.-Commander William Braunersceuther, captain of the port, sailed to-day. It was ordered that he be held as a prisoner until his arrival at San Francisco.

The Philippine commission has passed the act annulling that portion of the Spanish code which disqualified judges and magistrates for trying certain cases on account of alleged incompetency. The act declares that the judges are incompetent only when pecuniarily interested in the litigation or related to the litigant.

The general criminal and civil codes are almost complete. The hearing on the municipal government bill was finished to-day and the measure will be enacted on Wednesday. Only two natives objected to the church property taxation feature and no objection was entered on behalf of the church or other organization.

50,000 FILIPINOS TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Iloilo, Island of Panay, Jan. 26.—Upwards of 50,000 Filipinos have sworn allegiance to the United States in Iloilo province. Thirty surrendered at Santa Barbara, yesterday.

VOLUNTEERS COMING HOME.

Manila, Jan. 26.—Major Maus, of the surgeon's department; Captain Ahern, chief of the forestry bureau, and Captain Horton, assistant chief quartermaster, sailed to-day on board the Alava to complete the inspection of certain of the southern islands and recommend sites for leper and penal colonies.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments have been ordered to Manila from the Vigan region, preparatory to returning to the United States.

The Twentieth regiment, which has been constantly on provost duty in Manila, has been ordered to Vigan.

The Thirtieth regiment will be brought to Manila soon.

AGAINST THE REBELS.

Manila, Jan. 26.—The Philippine commission has passed the act declaring persons in arms against United States authority, or aiding and abetting the insurrectionists after March next ineligible to hold office. A bill has also been enacted regulating the hours of labor and leaves of absence of civil service appointees. The measure requires six hours' work daily, and provides free transportation for American employes from San Francisco, with half-salary from the day of embarkation.

Gen. Funston reports that 30 of his men near San Isidro yesterday killed five insurgents. Later, the same detachment engaged 30 insurgents under Tagunton, the notorious leader and assassin. Tagunton was killed while trying to escape.

EDITOR DEPORTED.

Manila, Jan. 25.—Gen. MacArthur has ordered the deportation to the United States of George T. Rice, editor of the Bulletin, a marine journal. Rice will sail on the Pennsylvania next Monday. The order characterizes him as a "dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation."

Rice's offense was the publication of allegations that Lieutenant Commander Braunruther, captain of the port, had charged excessive pilotage and moorage fees, a percentage of which he kept for himself.

The report of Major Mills, inspector general, who investigated the allegations, completely exonerated the captain of the port and indicted the editor and the merchants who had given him information, and who had been misled by figuring the rates upon the net, instead of the gross, tonnage, the latter being specified under the Spanish law.

Rice was summoned to the office of the governor general's military secretary, and was called upon to promise that he would publish no more such articles. He declined to give such a pledge, but insisted that the article was truthful, and took up a defiant attitude when threatened with deportation.

The deportation order was then issued, and Rice is now awaiting the departure of the Pennsylvania. When seen in jail yesterday, he reiterated his statement that the charges were true, and declared that, in any event, the severity of the sentence was unmerited.

Rice came originally from Redwing, Minn., and was formerly a member of the Minnesota volunteers.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL

Madison, Wis., Jan. 29.—A primary election bill was introduced in both branches of the legislature last night, and referred to committees on privileges and elections. The author of the bill is Assemblyman E. Ray Stevens. Many of the objections that have been made to the provisions of the Minnesota law have been eliminated in the Stevens bill.

Caucuses and conventions are proposed to be entirely abolished by the bill, and all nominations made by the direct vote of the electors. No person can be a nominee unless he has received signatures to a petition with the names of two per cent of the voters of his party, the signers so distributed as not to represent any one locality alone.

Political organizations are not in the least disturbed, though the people by direct vote choose their party leaders. The party platforms are framed by the state and legislative candidates, and must all be made public by a certain day.

Presidential electors are chosen by the state central committee and national delegates are elected at the spring election by a direct vote of the people.

The bill tends to perpetuate non-political judicial nominations, all judges being placed on tickets by petition.

Town, village and school district meetings are not affected by the law and will be conducted under the present system.

RECORDS NOT DESTROYED.

New York, Jan. 29.—On January 19 a New York paper printed a special dispatch from Washington which said that more than 80,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co., had been destroyed by fire. The subject matter of this dispatch was handled from New York. The Associated Press is informed by Milo B. Stevens & Co., that the papers destroyed were private records and included no applications, affidavits or other evidences sent them by their clients.

The interruption to their business was very slight.

A Costly Cow.

Kansas City, Jan. 26.—Jesse C. Adams, a cattle breeder of Moweaqua, Ill., yesterday purchased Carnation, a 3-year-old Hereford cow, paying $3,700, believed to be the highest figure ever paid for a single cow in this or any other country.

GRIP

A great many people will be interested in seeing the form of the grip bacillus which appears in the border of this article. In the ten years or more since the Russian grip first invaded this country, it has proved fatal to hundreds of thousands of people. From 1889 to the date of the present epidemic, it is said that in New York State alone more than 52,000 deaths have been caused by grip. The present epidemic seems to be more disastrous in its results and even more wide spread than that which introduced the disease to this country and added a new word to the popular vocabulary. "What is grip?" people asked when the term first came into use. It took little time for the public to realize that this disease was more fatal than small-pox and more to be dreaded by reason of its after consequences. Small-pox scars the skin, but leaves the body strong. Grip leaves no outward scars, but so undermines the physical strength that it leaves the system a prey to any chance disease. It commonly results in chronic debility and frequently is followed by insanity.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not only result in a quick cure of grip, but will generally prevent the disastrous after effects which are often more to be dreaded than the disease itself, painful as that is. Persons suffering from grip need to build up the body and fortify it against the after consequences of this peculiar malady. This can be effectually done by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It restores the vigor and vitality of the body—gives new blood and new life.

"Last spring I had a severe attack of La Grippe," writes Miss Ency M. Van Wey, of Mitchellcreek, Tioga Co., Penn'a," and was under treatment of one of the best physicians in this part of the country from March until in July, and although greatly benefited by his treatment yet I was left in a miserable condition. Nervous prostration seemed to be the leading trouble; was very despondent; would awake mornings with a dull, heavy pain over my eyes; had bilious headache a great share of the time; great distress after eating; stomach would bloat and I was very weak. The least exertion would completely tire me out. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's medicines. I wrote a letter of consultation to the Doctor and received a prompt and very satisfactory reply. I immediately bought a bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one of 'Favorite Prescription,' also a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and took them as directed. By the time I had taken two-thirds of these medicines I felt such a decided change for the better that I bought half-a-dozen bottles more—three of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and three of 'Favorite Prescription.' I can truly say that I feel better than in five years before. One by one my symptoms gradually disappeared. No more weakness, despondency, nor blues. Am well and happy, and I truly thank God that Dr. Pierce has been permitted to live to prepare and send out such valuable medicines for the relief of suffering humanity. I would say to all sufferers, 'Write to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, then give Dr. Pierce's medicines a thorough trial, and it is my sincere belief that you will just as sure get your health as that day follows night.'"

The source of all physical strength is food, which after digestion is converted into nutrition and in the form of blood becomes the sustenance of the body. When disease attacks the stomach or other organs of digestion and nutrition, or when the stomach is "weak," as it is after an attack of disease like the grip, the whole body is weak because of lack of nutrition. The only way to gain strength is by nourishing the body, and the only way to nourish the body is to enable the assimilation of food by strengthening the "weak" stomach and curing the diseases of the stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts. This is perfectly accomplished by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not make strength, no medicine can do that, because all strength is made from food properly digested and assimilated. It is by enabling the perfect digestion and assimilation of food that "Golden Medical Discovery" restores physical strength and sound health. No matter what organ is affected by disease through stomach weakness and lack of nutrition, whether heart, lungs, kidneys, liver, or any other organ, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery may be relied upon in almost all cases to give strength and health. It always helps. It almost always cures.

"I feel very grateful for the home-treatment given me by the World's Dispensary Medical Association," writes T. J. F. Brown, Esq., of Sands, Watauga Co., N. C. "I had catarrh for several years, then took Grip, and had hemorrhage from the lungs. I had the best medical attention, but only to bring partial relief. I got up for a few months, but had more hemorrhages. I took Dr. K——'s Discovery (twenty-five or thirty bottles), but in a few months I had more spells of bleeding. I wrote to Dr. Pierce and received directions what kind of medicine to use; I commenced taking his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. I had only taken one bottle when I could see I was improving. I used three bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and five bottles of the 'Discovery.' I have been able to do any kind of labor for more than twelve months. Well, I just simply owe my life to the World's Dispensary Medical Association."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The dealer who tries to palm off a substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery," does so in order to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious preparations. Insist on having Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and take nothing else.

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Will pay the postage on a FREE copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great medical work contains more than a thousand large pages and over 700 illustrations. It is sent FREE on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the cloth-bound volume.

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AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PEKIN.

Pekin, Jan. 16.—(Delayed in transmission).—The note which accompanied the agreement delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries reiterated the Chinese objects already published, adding thereto a request for the immediate return of the public buildings and the total cessation of military expeditions, the desire for a definition of the limits of the legations, also a desire for the removal of the troops as early as possible. The German and French officials seem to think it unwise for the troops to leave Pekin for several months. The French especially object to what they call "the cowardly behavior of other nations in not protecting the Chinese Christians." For that reason they believe it will be necessary to keep the troops at least another year. The English, Americans and Russians seemingly think a gradual withdrawal can be made as soon as the river opens about the beginning of March.

The Chinese are anxious to have the indemnities payable to the different nations adjudged before an international commission. A majority of the ministers here seem to think that their governments may make separate arrangements with China. The ministers will hold a meeting shortly to consider the next step to be taken. No formal reply will be sent to the Chinese objections, but they will be considered.

RUSSIA'S OFFER.

New York, Jan. 29.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says:

Russia is secretly offering the following terms in regard to Manchuria: No money compensation to be demanded for losses in Manchuria. Manchuria is to be restored to China and the official power is to be Chinese. Russian officers are to administer Mancheria with power to receive all war material, forts and so forth. No arms, forces or arsenals, are to be allowed in Manchuria. China is to allow sufficient Russian forces to remain for the protection of Russian railways.

These terms are refused by the Tartar General Tseng Chi.

Li Hung Chang is urging the appointment of a pro-Russian commissioner who will accept the proffered terms, and he has requested the execution of Gen. Tseng Chi, who was the instigator of the attack on the Russian frontier.

THOUSANDS HAVE DIED.

Pekin, Jan. 28.—There has been great distress in the province of Shan Si owing to the presence of the famine and thousands have died. The court has ordered rice relief to be issued in large quantities. A report reached the foreign envoys that native Christians, suffering from the famine, were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they even begged for food. Mr. Conger, Sir Ernest M. Satow and M. Pichon, the United States, British and French ministers, protested to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang against such discrimination, and the court issued an edict, dated Saturday, ordering all relief officials and Chinese soldiers to treat Christians exactly the same as others throughout the empire under penalty of decapitation.

The foreign envoys consider this a most important decree if it is carried out.

Another Note.

Pekin, Jan. 25.—The foreign ministers have sent a note to the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the lines previously stated.

Upon receipt of the dispatch announcing the death of Queen Victoria, the meeting of ministers then in session immediately adjourned.

Prince Ching yesterday assured a committee of missionaries that there was no intention or desire on the part of the Chinese government to place a restriction upon the missions, and that the government itself never had in the past any objections to the missionaries or to their methods. The missionaries are greatly pleased with Prince Ching's frankly expressed assurance.

THE WEDDING DEED.

The Hague, Jan. 25.—An official of the minister of justice, at 11 o'clock this morning, delivered at the town hall a formal deed, signed by Queen Wilhelmina and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, declaring their desire to be united in matrimony. Flags were immediately hoisted on the town hall, all churches and other buildings. The royal banns will be read for the first time Sunday, January 27.

MOURNING FOR VERDI.

Milan, Jan. 28.—Although preceded by a struggle for life that lasted two days, Verdi's death, when it came, was peaceful. He did not regain consciousness. When he passed away he was surrounded by relatives and intimate friends. The announcement of his death created great emotion. Theaters, pleasure resorts and many stores were closed, and nearly all the prominent residences were draped.

Yesterday the city authorities published a eulogistic proclamation, which was posted throughout Milan.

King Victor Emmanuel sent to the family a telegram of condolence on behalf of himself and Queen Helena, saying:

"We join in the homage, regrets and admiration offered by Italy and the civilized world to the immortal memory of Verdi. The nation and the glorious art of our country have suffered a loss so serious that it is beyond repair."

In his will Verdi asks that the funeral may be "very modest." He suggests that it take place either at daybreak or evening time and that the ceremony be without music.

IMPORTANT ANTIQUITIES.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The German Babylon expedition, under Professor Koldewey, the noted Assyriologist, reports two important discoveries. It has unearthed a street procession of Bel-Merodach, the tutelary divinity of Babylon and the great Merodach temple of Esagila, containing a large number of very interesting antiquities.

German Iron.

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Germany's pig iron output for 1900 was 8,422,842 tons, an increase of 230,387 tons for the preceding year. The December output was 720,790 tons.

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REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Committee Reports a Complete Substitute for the House Bill.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Senate committee on finance, reported the war revenue reduction bill back to the Senate. The committee reports a complete substitute for the bill as it passed the House. Senator Aldrich made a statement explaining the changes, which are as follows:

Stamp taxes repealed: Promissory notes, mortgages, bills of lading for export; powers of attorney, protest, charter party, certificates of all kinds, leases, warehouse receipts, telegraphic dispatches, telephone messages; passage tickets, costing less than $30, express receipts; freight receipts, bonds, except bonds of indemnity, legacies to religious, charitable, literary or educational institutions.

Special taxes repealed. Commercial brokers.

Taxes reduced: Conveyances, insurances, bankers, capital, proprietary medicines, cigars, tobacco and beer.

The statement says that having always in view the revenue requirements of the government the purpose of the committee has been to repeal such of the taxes imposed by the war revenue act of 1898 as are most annoying and burdensome to taxpayers.

Taking the estimates of the treasury department as a basis the reduction of revenue effected by the bill will be nearly $40,000,000, a reduction somewhat less than was produced by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

The committees substitute provisions in regard to cigars, tobacco, beer and are as follows:

That on and after July 1, 1901, the internal revenue tax on cigars weighing more than three pounds per thousand shall be $3.30 per thousand.

That on and after July 1, 1901, there shall be allowed a discount of twenty-five per centum on all sales by collectors to brewers and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff upon the stamps provided for the payment of internal revenue taxes upon beer and manufactured tobacco and snuff: Provided, that the discount allowed to brewers upon beer stamps shall be in lieu of the discount of seven and one-half per centum allowed by the act of June 13, 1898. The effect is to reduce the beer tax to $1.50 per barrel and on snuff and tobacco to 9 cents a pound.

There is a general reduction of the tax on insurance policies and renewals and it is provided that in lieu of the present taxes shall be imposed to be paid by the insurance companies as follows:

"That in all policies for life insurance only, issued on the industrial or other weekly or monthly payment plan of insurance, the tax to be paid shall be twenty per centum of the amount of the first weekly premium, or five per centum of the first monthly premium: And provided further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any fraternal beneficial society or order, or farmers purely local co-operative company or association, or employes relief association, operated on a lodge system or local co-operative plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof, for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit."

Marine, inland, fire, casualty, fidelity and guaranty insurance companies—1-4 of 1 per cent. of the gross premium receipts. "purely co-operative or mutual fire insurance companies" to be exempted.

All insurance companies are to be required to make annual returns to the commissioner of internal revenue; the returns required being such as will enable the commissioner to levy and collect from the companies the taxes required to be paid by them.

In case of non-payment of the special taxes levied against insurance companies it is provided that the delinquent company shall besides being liable for the payment of double the amount of such special tax be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon prosecution thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $500. The commissioner of internal revenue is authorized to examine books and accounts of the companies he suspects are making false returns.

The rate of conveyances, including deeds to lands, is materially reduced. In the existing law all deeds covering values exceeding $100 are taxed at the rate of 50 cents. The Senate committee removes the tax on all deeds where valuations are below $2,500 and makes the tax rate 25 instead of 50 cents. For each additional $500 above $3,000 the tax is to be made 25 cents.

The tax on bankers is fixed at the rate of $1 on each $1,000 of capital and surplus used by them.

Section 20 of the existing law pertaining to proprietary articles including drugs, perfumeries, etc., is practically rewritten. The language of the first portion of the section is allowed to stand except that perfumeries and cosmetics are eliminated.

In the rate of taxation on proprietary drugs, as fixed in schedule B of the existing law, there are material reductions, and various other changes, including the elimination from the tax list of all perfumeries and cosmetics, chewing gum and substitutes therefor and sparkling or other bottled wines. On patent medicines the tax is reduced 1-10 of 1 cent on articles the retail price of which does not exceed 10 cents. An additional tax of 1-20 of 1 cent is fixed on each additional 5 cents' value or fractional part thereof.

A separate section exempts bequests or legacies for uses of religious, literary, charitable or educational purposes from taxation under this law, and it makes the provision retroactive on all such legacies on which the tax has not been collected.

Most of the articles upon which the existing tax is repealed were included in the House list, the difference being that the Senate committee's list is not so long or numerous as that of the House.

AGAINST DRAINAGE CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The United States supreme court to-day rendered an opinion in the case of the Chicago drainage canal, overruling the demurrers filed in the case by the state of Illinois and the Chicago drainage canal district board. The proceeding was brought by the state of Missouri against the state of Illinois and the drainage board, the end sought being to prevent the use of the canal, because of its supposed pollution of the drinking water of St. Louis. The effect of the decision is to sustain the contention of the state of Missouri. The opinion was handed down by Justice Shiras. The chief justice and Justices Harlan and White united in a dissenting opinion.

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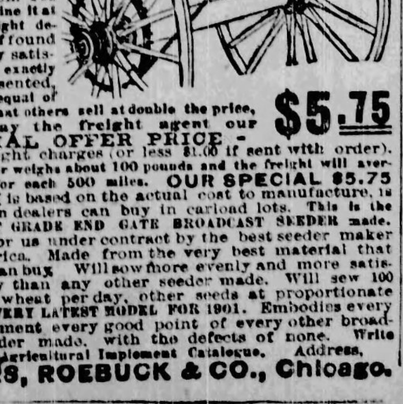

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NOT A PIG in a poke, but did you ever hear a **Pig Sing**? Well, this **Musical Pig** right from the **Paris Exposition** is the latest and greatest wonder out. **More fun** with this cute little porker than anything ever invented. You simply blow him up like the picture here then the **Pig begins to Sing.** After singing awhile he squeals, then collapses, then gives up the ghost with a **last faint grunt** and finally dies. Everything about the tragic ending is so laughable, however, that you nearly burst with hilarity, so funny is the ending of poor Piggy. Thousands of these Musical Dying Pigs were sold in Paris at the Exposition and they are now all the rage in New York. Don't fail to get one if you want some fun. They are strongly made of a thin rubber substance so you can carry them in your vest pocket and suddenly blow him up and then there is more fun ahead than a box of monkeys. Just get one and try it. Agents can sell them at the rate of a hundred an hour in a crowd. **We send one FREE** with 15c. six months' trial subscription to our great family monthly; **2 for 25c., 5 for 50c. and one year's subscription: one doz. $1.00.** postpaid. Address **COMFORT, Box 858, AUGUSTA, MAINE.**

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Under special orders from the navy department the cruiser Lancaster left St. Vincent, West Indies, yesterday for LaGuira. The gunboat Scorpion arrived at Curacoa yesterday from LaGuira.

It was stated at the navy department that no fresh news has come from Venezuela to make necessary the dispatch of the Lancaster to the Venezuelan port. It was explained that the Lancaster has been sent to LaGuira, there to await the return of the gunboat Scorpion to that port, the latter vessel having sailed over to Curacoa to coal.

The Lancaster will go first to St. Lucia to coal, and will then proceed on her way to La Guira, the trip consuming two or three days. The Scorpion arrived at Curacoa yesterday, and the work of filling up her bunkers will consume several days. When this is completed, and the gunboat returns to port, the Lancaster probably will proceed immediately on her training cruise through West Indian waters. The navy department does not deem it expedient to leave Americans interests at La Guira uncovered, even for the short space of time necessitated by the coaling of the Scorpion, hence this temporary addition to the American naval representation in Venezuelan water.

At the state department, also, it was stated that no late advices have been received upon the situation in Venezuela. Save for a small report, no news of any sort from Minister Loomis has reached the navy department for several days past.

Satisfactory assurances have been received here that the Turkish government has arranged to meet the American claim for indemnity, owing to the destruction of the American missionary property at Harpoot. The details of the arrangement are purposely withheld at this time, but from the fact that one of the representatives of Cramps who visited Constantinople for the purpose of concluding a contract with the Turkish government for the construction of the warship has paid seven visits of late to the State department, it is assumed that this contract has been made a medium for the settlement.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 28.—When the senate convened to-day the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, called attention to the following cablegram, which was read:

"Manila, Jan. 28.

"President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington:

"Accessions to Federal party by thousands in all parts of archipelago. Attitude of hitherto irreconcilable press and the general public opinion show that labors of party to bring peace will soon be crowned with success. Until now political parties have attempted formation on plans more or less questioning American sovereignty. Our platform makes main plank sovereignty of United States with liberty to each citizen to pursue peacefully his political ideas. Hour of peace has sounded. On our platform are grouped many Filipinos of hitherto irreconcilable ideas, but some more obstinate decline to join, for though willing to accept sovereignty of United States, the prospect of indefinite continuance of military government makes them distrust purposes of the United States and delays their submission.

"Adjournment of present congress without giving President authority to establish purely civil government with usual powers and postponement for at least a year of such government until new congress, will certainly confirm this distrust. Directors of the Federal party believes conferring such authority on President would inspire confidence, hasten acceptance of sovereignty of Union and the coming of peace. Directory therefore prays both houses of congress to authorize President McKinley to establish civil government whenever he believes it opportune. (Signed.)

"Frank H. Bourns,
"Dr. Pardo De Tavero,
"Ambrosio Flores,
"Jose Nar Tomas Del Rosario,
"C. S. Adellano,
"Directory of Federal Party."

FIRE IN WILLARD'S.

Washington, Jan. 28.—Fire broke out about 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a small room of the first floor of the old portion of the building occupied by Willard's hotel and which adjoins the new structure now in course of construction. The flames were confined to this room and the halls immediately joining and the property loss will not exceed $5,000, but a half hundred guests, including several congressmen and their wives, were badly frightened. All, however, managed to escape in safety. Among the list were Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, wife and son, Representative Dovener, of West Virginia and wife, and Representative Robertson, of Louisiana, and wife, all of whom were brought down the fire escapes. Mr. Dovener has been ill with grip for several weeks and had not been outside the hotel for nine days. He was hatless and wore scant apparel when rescued. Mr. Edward E. Miller, of East St. Louis, the private secretary to Congressman Rodenburg, of Illinois, who occupied a room on one of the top floors, was aroused by the smoke, and went from room to room, until almost stifled with smoke, knocking at the doors to arouse the guests. He assisted in bringing the wives of the congressmen from their rooms to the streets. Others who were rescued include Mr. Edgar J. Gibson, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who occupied a room on the top story; his brother, Mr. W. H. Gibson, president of the Lind Warehouse company, of New York, and his wife, and Mr. S. C. Wells, editor of the Philadelphia Press. Mrs. Underwood, wife of Thomas Underwood, of Chicago, was found half asphyiated on the fourth floor. She was removed to the Ebbitt house and quickly rallied.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that the total receipts during December, 1900, were $25,212,543, an increase as compared with January, 1899, of $993,234.

The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Spirits, $11,374,414, increase $1,089,305; tobacco, $5,019,069, increase $723,864; fermented liquors, $5,244,889, decrease $11,639; oleomargarine, $209,812, decrease $23,906; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $30,489, decrease $10,646; miscellaneous, $3,333,866, decrease $773,744.

For the last six months the total receipts from all sources were $156,492,320, an increase compared with the corresponding period last year of $4,712,003.

CUBAN BONDHOLDERS

Will Try to Get Their Money Back--Lobby at Work in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 29.—Preliminary skirmishing in a battle for about $450,000,000 has already begun in Washington.

Holders of the Cuban war bonds, issued by Spain to raise funds for the prosecution of the wars in Cuba, are again moving to get their money back. A lobby is already at work in Washington, and it has had representatives at the Cuban constitutional convention seeking to shape the constitution of the island so as to admit of a compromise regarding this stupendous claim.

In Cuba the bondholders have met with defeat. The draft of the constitution now being considered shuts out any possibility of a compromise on these bonds, but has left the way open for the payment of the bonds of the republic of Cuba issued by the junta. This provision appears in the twenty-third section of the draft.

"The republic of Cuba does not recognize, nor will not recognize, any debts or compromises contracted prior to the promulgation of the constitution.

"From the said prohibition are excepted the debts and compromises legitimately contracted for in behalf of the revolution from and after April 24, 1899, by corps commanders of the liberating army until ——, on which the constitution of Jimaguayi was promulgated, and those with the revolutionary governments contracted, either by themselves or by their legitimate representatives in foreign countries, which debts and compromises shall be classified by congress, and which body shall decide as to the payment of those which, in its judgment, are legitimate."

It is said here by men high in the government that an effort will be made when the constitution is submitted to congress for its approval to amend the constitution so as to open the door to a consideration by the Cuban government, when formed, of the claims under the Cuban debt.

The representatives of the bondholders will seek to have congress act quietly, and these men are spreading the talk in favor of an extra session of Congress. They believe that if they can get the constitution amended they can make "arrangements" with the Cugan government whereby a compromise can be reached. With this end in view they will seek to hurry the withdrawal of the United States from Cuba and the turning over to the Cubans themselves of all the affairs of the island.

President McKinley will resolutely oppose the scheme.

The Cuban debt, according to one estimate, amounts to $331,700,000, and according to another estimate to $455,700,000. At the conclusion of the ten years war it was $170,000,000. A portion of this debt is understood to have been paid off, and the rest of it refunded and bonds for $124,000,000 were issued. While an effort was being made to pay off these bonds out of the customs of Cuba a new issue of $175,000,000 was authorized with a view to refunding all previous debts.

Only a small portion of these bonds had been sold when the last insurrection began. Then bonds to the extent of $171,700,000 were issued for the purpose of raising war funds. Subsequently a Cuban war emergency loan was floated amounting to $160,000,000. During the treaty negotiations at Paris Spain endeavored to have inserted in the treaty a statement that she was justified in repudiating these debts, so as to place their redemption on Cuba. This was rejected by the American peace commissioners.

WILL BE NEUTRAL.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The state department has decided to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality as between the claims of the two asphalt companies in Venezuela. Accordingly, Mr. Loomis has been instructed not to adopt any threatening tone in his representations to the Venezuelan government on this subject; not to indicate a purpose to employ military or naval force in the interests of either party to the controversy, but to simply ask in the usual diplomatic manner that the parties be allowed to settle their quarrels before the judicial tribunals of Venezuela. He will protest, by direction of the state department, against any abridgement by the Venezuelan executive of the rights of these American claimants, but this protest simply will be for the purpose of basing future reclamations.

KILLED PATENT BILL.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The house committee on patents killed the bill to extend the life of the Hyatt patent on which over 250 cities and towns are paying royalties in connection with their filtration plants. The bill was vigorously opposed by the municipalities interested.

THAT FLOATING DOCK.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The naval board, headed by Judge Advocate Lemly, appointed to decide upon the desirability of purchasing the large floating steel dry dock in Havana harbor from the government of Spain reports that to place the dock in thorough repair and to prepare it for a voiage would involve an expenditure of over $500,000 and that a dock could be built now at a figure not greater.

Chief Endicott, of the bureau of docks and yards, has recommended that, as there is no present necessity for the acquisition by this government of such a dock the tender of the Spanish government for its sale to the United States shall not be accepted. Secretary Long has approved this recommendation.

ALVORD'S THEFTS.

New York, Jan. 24.—A judgment for $500,017 was entered yesterday against Cornelius L. Alvord, jr., in favor of the First National bank. This judgment is for moneys embezzled and misappropriated between January 1, 1895, and October 18, 1900.

Alvord's thefts were placed at $690,000 when the embezzlement was first announced. The bank had always declined to say how much, if any, money and property he restored to it. The entry of judgment would lead to the inference that he had given back $190,000, but the attorneys for the bank declined to-day to make any comment on the judgment.

NEELY TAKEN TO CUBA.

New York, Jan. 26.—Charles F. W. Neely, the former postal official, who was ordered extradited to Cuba for trial on charges of embezzlement, left Ludlow street jail to-day and was taken aboard a steamer for Cuba.

Neely seemed to be in the best of spirits on leaving the jail, where he has been confined since May 22, 1900. He said to one of the wardens:

"I am glad I am going back to Cuba, because I can readily explain everything away and will be acquitted."

Half-Million Fire.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Fire of a mysterious origin destroyed the big wholesale glassware and crockery store of Pitkin & Brooks, Lake and State streets, early this morning, causing a loss of $550,000 and injuring several firemen. The latter were hurt by falling glassware or were scorched by flames which suddenly burst from the windows.

Discovered by a Woman.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure any of the various diseases peculiar to women, such as leucorrhea, displacements, ulceration, granulation, etc., or the piles from any cause in either sex. I will gladly mail a box of this wonderful medicine free to every sufferer. **Mrs. C. B. MILLER, Box 94, Kokomo, Ind.**

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

LOCKED UP CASHIER

And Then Looted the Office--Robber Gets Over $500.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 29.—A highwayman entered the office of the Standard Oil Company in the southern part of the city yesterday afternoon, locked W. E. Irvin, the cashier, in a closet, and then stole between $500 and $700 in cash.

Irvin was preparing his cash for the bank, when a young man, probably 24 years of age, entered the office quietly, and, placing a revolver at the cashier's head, ordered him to retreat to a small closet near by. Irvin did as ordered and was locked in. After taking all the money in sight the robber walked from the office 100 feet to the railway tracks, where he boarded a passing freight train. It was some time before Irvin could attract passers-by to release him and make the robbery known to the police. Four years ago the company's cashier was robbed in a similar manner by two men who were captured after a chase through the streets.

A CRANKY DOCTOR.

Appleton, Wis., Jan. 24.—Dr. M. J. Rodermund, an eye and ear specialist, who has long enjoyed local notoriety through his denial of the germ theory of of disease and the contagiousness of any disease, has with deliberate intention directly exposed to smallpox contagion scores of people in this city and indirectly exposed hundreds in Green Bay.

A Miss Stark, whose home is in Five Corners, Wis., last Friday came to Appleton to visit the family of F. C. Wilt. On Sunday Miss Stark was taken ill with smallpox. The Wilt house was at once quarantined.

On Monday Dr. Rodermund called at Mr. Wilt's house and was permitted to see the patient. According to the doc-

DR. RODERMUND.

tor's own story he rubbed the postulos on Miss Stark's face till they broke and the virus was communicated to his hands.

To thoroughly test the contagion theory Dr. Rodermund then rubbed his face with the smallpox virus and also smeared his clothing with it. He then took his departure, going to his residence and exposing his family to the disease. He also moved freely about town, and in the evening visited the Business Men's club, where he stayed for several hours and exposed many of the members.

Nothing was known of the doctor's action until yesterday, and when the truth became known great indignation was expressed. The health committee met and decided to quarantine him. His two younger children were excluded from school to-day and the same action was taken in regard to his elder son, who is a student at Lawrence university.

SENOR VARONA

Is Not in Favor of the Cuban Constitution as Written.

Havana, Jan. 28.—In an open letter, to La Lucha, Senor Varona says:

"It would be a crime against patriotism not to express one's anxiety and fear regarding the danger of accepting the constitution which has been submitted in draft to the constitutional convention. The damage would be beyond repair, and all who remain silent now are accomplices in an irreparable injury to the country.

"A characteristic feature of the constitution is that it would elevate local bossism into the category of a public institution. I most deplore the movement to divide the island into six provinces. Federalism would result in an attempt to get power into the hands of the few. Each province would think itself independent of the central government. Each mayor would think himself a feudal lord. The big bosses and the little bosses would be lords of all the property in the country.

"With two or three years of provincial autonomy, all Cuba would be ruined or else the people would rise against the local bosses. The fiscal authority of a province and the municipality would be delusions, leading us to chaos. All the advance that is possible on that line has been made by Senor Deaverino and Senor Cancio, but with federalism they could not put a check on municipal bodies.

"Cuba is able to govern herself if given a proper regimen, one suited to the country with its scarce population, the greater part of which is uneducated and divided by great social differences. Provinces fostered and controlled by the central government would prosper, but the opposite would follow if the central government undertook to enforce law in self-governing provinces. A rupture would be inevitable."

MAKING PROGRESS.

Hanava, Jan. 28.—The third section of the Cuban constitution, relative to rights guaranteed by the constitution, was discussed by the convention, Saturday. The first twelve articles of the section were accepted without debate. Article 13, however, regarding religion and the separation of church and state, brought out a flood of talk lasting nearly four hours. Senor Cisneros objected to any reference to religion in the constitution.

Senor Llorente made a hot retort upon the atheistic tendencies of Senor Cisneros and said the Cubans were not atheists. The amendment was defeated.

A general discussion ensued upon the motion of Juan Gualberto Gomez to strike out the words, "the church and state shall be separate." The motion was defeated and the article remains the same as in the original project, with the exception of the stipulation that the state shall pay no money for the support of the church.

MRS. NATION.

Her Crusade of Saloon Smashing--She Gives Her Reasons for It.

Hope. Kan., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, whose crusade of destruction against the saloons has made her the terror of the Kansas "joinists," arrived at midnight from Enterprise, determined to attack the two saloons in Hope as she had those at Wichita and Enterprise. But no committee of temperance workers met her at the depot. Instead, a crowd of men and boys jostled one another to get a glimpse of the saloon-wrecker. Mrs. Nation pushed her way through the crowd to an omnibus, and was driven to a hotel. The crowd ran after the vehicle and thronged the hotel office to see her but made no attempt at assault. Mrs. Nation apparently was much disappointed at the failure of local support and this morning announced that she had decided not to damage the saloons here because she was alone. She refused to eat breakfast because she feared being poisoned, and instead, talked temperance to a crowd in front of the hotel.

"My object in smashing saloons," she said, "is to stiffen the backbone of the women against the rum traffic and set them an example of the only way the traffic can be stopped. I will organize them into a society of saloon-wreckers.

"After we have stamped out the saloons in Kansas, we will go to Missouri, and keep on going. I have letters from all parts of the country asking me to come. I hold that under the constitution of the United States the saloons cannot legally exist any place in this country."

At 10 o'clock Mrs. Nation left for Ottawa, saying she will visit friends there and rest a few days.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Carrie Nation left Enterprise last night for Hope, Kan., where she will hold a meeting of the temperance women. From there she will go to Kansas City, Kan., Saturday, and will begin the usual operations there. There are two saloons in Hope, a small village twenty miles south of Entetprise, and the liquor people there are terror-stricken at the knowledge of her coming.

A special dispatch from Enterprise says that the wrecking of the saloon is complete, not a bottle remaining in the place.

Mrs. Nation has had Mrs. Schilling, the woman who assaulted her, arrested on a county warrant. She told Mrs. Schilling she would forgive her if she begged her pardon. The latter refused, whereupon Mrs. Nation said she would send her to the pen. Mrs. Nation has sent for County Attorney Smith to bring criminal proceedings against Mrs. Schilling, and says she will prosecute her to the utmost.

"I am receiving many invitations to visit towns," said Mrs. Nation last night, "and I am much encouraged. The work must go on in every state, and I am confident that we can do it that way.

"I have received an invitation to go on the stage in Chicago in Ten Nights in a Bar Room at $75 a week, but will not accept it as it is not notoriety I am after.

"Women in Wichita are organizing and are demanding the closing of saloons there. If it is not done they will smash them worse than I did."

Tactics Not Approved.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 24.—Mrs. A. M. Hutchinson, state president of the W. C. T. U., says that organization is not in favor of the tactics employed by Mrs. Nation in her warfare against the saloons. She says: "Loyalty to Mrs. Nation demands that we procure for her a fair trial but we do not favor her methods. All our interest in her raids is to find out whether the property of the saloonkeepers can be protected under the law. It is the general opinion that no such a thing as justice can be obtained in Wichita courts on the temperance question."

TROUBLE AT SANTIAGO

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 25.—Fifteen hundred acres of sugar cane were burned yesterday, as the result of political friction, on Mr. Joseph Rigney's plantation, Ceibahueca, near Manzanilio, the richest plantation in this province. During the war of the Cuban insurgents against Spain Mr. Rigney refused to pay tribute to the Cubans. For two years he supported a Spanish garrison, but ultimately the Cubans destroyed the property, with the exception of the mill, valued at $1,000,000. This year the plantation was fully equipped to produce sugar to the full capacity of the mill. Mr. Rigney's less is about $100,000, but it will not seriously cripple the business. A considerable quantity of cane from the burned fields is still valuable, and can be utilized unless rain falls within a few days.

Mr. Rigney's only daughter, Lillian, was recently married to Lieutenant Whitside, son of General Whitside.

Two plantations at Guantanamo have lost heavily during the week from similar fires. Burning cane is a popular method of getting revenge among the Cubans.

NEW CHINESE PORT.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The state department has been notified by a dispatch from the United States consul at Hankow that a new port is to be opened opposite that place, at the terminus of the Hankow-Canton railway, ten li or more outside of Wu Chang, at a place said to have been selected by the American engineers of the railway line. A separate settlement for each nation will not be necessary, but all merchants may dwell together without discrimination, and neither Chinese nor foreigners will be allowed to make private arrangements with citizens in renting this property. The viceroy will establish the rules of government.

MRS. N. P. BANKS.

Waltham, Mass., Jan. 25.—At her home in this city, Mrs. Nathaniel P. Banks, widow of the former governor, congressman and senator, is now lying seriously ill, and her death is expected at any time. Her strength is slowly ebbing away, due to old age, for she is 81.

At the time of the Prince of Wales' visit to Boston Mrs. Banks was the first lady of the state, her husband then being governor of the commonwealth and she was one of the ladies who had the honor of dancing with the prince, now king, at the grand ball.

THAT MIRAGE.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 28.—An expedition composed of California scientists will start from here next June to investigate the mirage known as "Silent City," seen every summer on the Mount Fairweather glacier, Alaska. Arrangements were made Saturday for observation of weather conditions here at the time the investigation is made.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

WOOED BY PROXY

Her Husband Had a Friend Make the Proposition.

Pittston, Pa., Jan. 29.—John Collear, of Petersburg, W. Va., who, like Miles Standish, was not considered an adept in the gentle art of wooing, won his bride by proxy. He was shy and lacked confidence, and therefore, like Miles Stand-

MRS. JOHN COLLEAR.

ish, he sought out a friend—his own father—to be his John Alden and do his wooing for him. But entirely unlike the Down East drama of long ago, the senior Collear proved faithful to his trust.

The Priscilla of this present day romance was Miss Eliza Whitechurch, one of Pittston's fair girls. To the ardent wooing of the elder Collear she lent a willing ear and never once said, as did the coy Priscilla of Pilgrim days, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" This modern Priscilla looked at a photograph of a tall West Virginian, heard of his prospects and speedily agreed to go with the father and visit the son who lacked the courage to go a-wooing himself.

The wedding took place here last Wednesday. The mother of the bride says it was by her consent that her daughter made the visit to the home of the West Virginian.

"Mr. Collear told me what his mission was when he came here two months ago, and Eliza admired his son's picture very much, so that was the beginning of the romance."

FIRE IN DES MOINES.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 29.—Property losses estimated at over half a million dollars were sustained in a fire early today in the business district of this city. The losses are estimated as follows: Frankel Brothers, department store, $375,000; Younker Brothers, $45,000; A. & I. Frerlich, stock, $35,000; Utica Clothing Company's building, $11,000; C. H. Seeley, $10,000; Des Moines National Bank, $5,000; Marx building, $3,000; Sucer building, $3,000; C. W. Rogg Company, $10,000; Iowa Telephone Company, $7,000; Des Moines City Railway Company, $3,000; losses to occupants of office rooms, $60,000.

It is stated that the losses are fully covered by insurance.

TOLSTOI VERY ILL.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 29.—Count Tolstoi, the eminent Russian novelist and social reformer, is again seriously ill.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Jan. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Rarely has there been more business in staples and in manufactured goods at practically unchanged prices than during the period since November 1. This week seems to have marked the climax of enormous dealings at figures which have become familiar. The heavy trade in pig iron at better prices, the larger distribution of dry goods at a firmer range of quotations, and the rush to secure prompt delivery of boots and shoes, al indicate that the business may have escaped one of those weary readjustments of prices which have proved often so trying in recent years. Jobbing trade in the interior is good, and collections continue excellent.

Bank clearings at New York gain 52.1 per cent over 1900 and 1.3 per cent over 1899 for the week, while at leading cities outside of New York there is a gain of 9.9 per cent over 1900 and 3.4 per cent over 1899. Railroad earnings, thus far reported for January, show a gain of 11.4 per cent over last year and 24.6 per cent over 1899.

After a week of quiet conditions, partly due to uncertainty regarding competition among leading interests, the iron and steel industry has taken another long stride forward. The feature was enormous buying of pig iron at an advance to $13.25 at Pittsburg. This sudden activity in the raw material removed fear that stocks might be accumulating at furnaces and gave some idea of the heavy contracts for finished products taken by the mills. In some directions there is less foreign inquiry, although an unusually heavy shipment of billets went to Glasgow and exports of rails have not ceased. Freight rates to the seacoast are still considered excessive by manufacturers and there is more inclination to push domestic business on this account. Arbitration is expected to prevent suspension of work at the furnaces, where a strike was threatened on February 1.

Pooling of coke interests outside the Connellsville region is being discussed, but the quality has always been inferior and sales only effected at concessions.

Further improvement is seen in footwear and manufacturers are receiving ample orders. Shipments from Boston for the year thus far amount to 335,422 cases, against 380,963 in 1900, which is a much better showing than in recent months. Leather has been irregular in demand, although prices are steady. Hides at Chicago fluctuated widely with more grades sold at concessions than advances.

It is difficult to find encouraging features in the wool situation. Sales for the week at the chief eastern cities were a million pounds smaller than in the preceding week, and in four weeks the aggregate is only 13,275,700 pounds, as against 21,504,700 last year. Not only is there an utter absence of speculative operations, but purchases by manufacturers are restricted to requirements for orders on hand.

Staple products have moved within narrow limits, little attention being given to widely varying estimates from Argentina or reports of damage in the northwest through insufficient snow. Despite the advance in prices over those prevailing a year ago, exports of wheat, including flour, from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,568,818 bushels, against 1,644,149 last year; and of corn, 3,472,614 bushels, against 3,097,607 in 1900. The western receipts of corn were heavy, amounting to 4,315,450 bushels, against 2,911,035 last year, but there is complaint of poor quality.

Cotton maintained the advance above ten cents, but receipts did not fall off as predicted and final returns of British exports or yarn in 1900 proving to be 30 per cent. smaller than in 1899, while of cloth the reduction amounted to 400,000,000 yards. Failures for the week were 300 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 38 last year.

ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Washington, Jan. 25.—United States Consul Swaim, at Montevideo, informs the state department that the wheat crop in the River Plata province of both Argentina and Uruguay, is reported in a very bad condition. It is expected that the production this year will be very unprofitable, owing to a heavy downfall of rain, the ground being wet for several weeks. It is doubtful whether the wheat raised will be sufficient to supply the home consumption. Generally, there is very little doubt but that the River Plata exports of wheat will be at least 50 per cent below those of last year, and the same is true of linseed.

CORN CONSUMPTION.

Dennison B. Smith, secretary of the Toledo Produce Exchange, says of the corn outlook: "Viewing the landscape over, it brings to a disinterested judgment the fact, that the increased population and the naturally increased consumption of this cereal in this world has overtaken the production. It is tolerably clear that the crop of 1899 was practically consumed, and there is evidence daily of increased feeding in this country and a cash demand that, so far, has rendered cribbing unnecessary. The crop matured in a dry, fine condition, and the movement has been large. We look for world's consumption that will absorb the crop of 1900.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Jan. 29.—Close.—The triumph of the bears in wheat appears to have been short lived, for the market took a fairly strong rally this morning and exhibits a much firmer tone. The opening was dull and easier, but cables were firm and the receipts in the northwest were only 260 cars, compared with 294 last year. These factors helped to stiffen prices, and there was an advance during the morning.

The range was narrow, however, and the close was firm at the top, with an advance of ¼@⅜c.

Receipts of wheat at primary points, 390,000 bushels, compared with 357,000 bushels a year ago.

The weather map shows lower temperatures in the west and northwest and some snow. There is also a prospect of a cold wave in Kansas, with no snow on the ground and a possibility of damage to the growing plant if predictions should be realized.

Corn remains firm, and there is a good demand abroad.

Oats remain steady, with an advance of ¼c for cash.

There was considerable business in clover seed and prices again advanced a few cents. Receipts to-day were 340 bags and shipments 1,555 bags.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 37⅛c; May, 39⅛c; No. 3, 36⅝c; No. 4, 36¼c.

Oats—Cash, 25½c; May, 26⅛c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 4 white, 26c.

Rye, 52½c.

Clover seed—1898 prime, $6.50; 1899 prime, $6.70; cash, $7.32½; March, $7.40; No. 2, $5.50@6.60; rejected, $6.25@6.45.

Timothy seed, $2.25.

At Chicago.

Wheat showed real steadiness during the forenoon to-day, helped by lighter northwest receipts and the failure of Liverpool to reflect the decline here yesterday. May opened ⅛c higher at 76⅛c to 76¼c, sold to 76⅛c and rose to 76⅝@76¾c on covering. Local receipts were 61 cars, six of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 260 cars against 308 last week and 294 a year ago.

May corn opened unchanged to ⅛@¼c lower at 39¼c to 39@39⅛c, influenced by excellent weather and by the receipts, 500 cars.

Oats were stagnant. May opened unchanged to a shade lower at 25⅛@25⅜c to 25¼c, and sold to 25⅛c. Receipts were 214 cars.

Provisions opened firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards. May pork opened 5@7½c higher at $14.15@14.17½ and sold to $14.22½; May lard opened 2½@5c up at $7.55, and May ribs 7½@10c improved at $7.12½@7.15.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Cash	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	79
May	81⅛	81⅛	81	81⅛	81¼
July	80	80⅛	80	80⅛	80

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Wheat—					
January	73⅝	..	..	74¼	73⅝¾
February	73⅝¾	74¼⅜	73⅝¾	74¼	73¾
May	76⅛	76⅞	76⅛	76⅝	76⅛¼
Corn—					
January	..	..	..	37	37¼
February	..	..	..	37@⅛	37⅛
May	39¼	39¼	38⅞	39@⅛	39¼
Oats—					
January	..	..	..	23⅞@⅞	23⅞@24
May	25¼⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛¼	25¼⅜

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Wheat—					
May	80¾⅞	81¼	80¾	81⅛	80¾
July	80⅝	81	80½	80⅞	80⅝
Corn—					
May	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
July	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Wheat—					
May	74⅜	74¾	74¼	74⅝	74⅜
July	73⅞	74¼	73¾	74	74

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Wheat—					
May	75⅛⅞	75⅞	75½	75⅞	75⅝

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Wheat—					
May	77⅜	77½	77¼	77½	77⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Jan. 28 Close.
Pork—					
January	$13.77	..	..	$12.90	$12.90
May	14.15	$14.22	$14.15	14.10	14.10
Lard—					
January	..	..	..	7.42	7.42
May	7.55	7.55	7.52	7.52	7.50
Ribs—					
January	..	..	..	6.97	6.95
May	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.10	7.05

MONEY AND STOCKS

New York, Jan. 29.—The market was unsettled by the violent opening break in St. Paul and by the nervous tone of Steel and Wire. St. Paul on the sale of 4,000 shares was quoted at 152½ and 152 compared with 154⅝ last night and quickly fell to 150½ on subsequent transactions. Northern Pacific and the grangers lost from 1 to 1½ in sympathy.

The dealing in Steel and Wire were large and the fluctuations feverish, an opening loss of ½ was recovered and the stock then again declined a point. In the general list changes were fractional and a good deal divided, a number of important stocks showing gains. National Steel and Pacific Mail were up a point each.

When prices of 39 and 150 respectively were made for Steel and Wire and St. Paul, buying to cover rallied them to 40⅞ and 152¾. The general market had sold off notably in spots, particularly Consolidated Gas and Federal Steel, which yielded 2 points each. Substantial recoveries were subsequently made by Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit, Federal Steel and People's Gas of 1@1½ and some other stocks which had been depressed sharply made full recoveries.

Price movements were governed by the fluctuations in St. Paul. That stock, after extending its rally to 153, reacted to 151 and dragged the other grangers down to the lowest again. The general market was forced to yield especially for the Tractions, Steel stocks, Northern Pacific and Kansas & Texas preferred. When the offerings of St. Paul decreased the stock worked up fractionally, as did the general market. Some large block of Southern Pacific were taken around 46, and Mobile & Ohio rose 2¾ points. Bonds were dull and irregular.

Am. Tobacco	114½	116⅞	114¼	114⅞
Am. S. Wire	85	85	84¾	85
Am. S. W. com.	40½	41¼	39	40¼
Am. Sugar	134	135½	133⅞	134
Atchison	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞
Atchison pref.	84⅝	85¼	84¼	[illegible]
Am. Car and F. Co.	21	......	......	21½
Am. Tin	57	......	......	56½
Biscuit com	38⅝	......	......	......
Balt. and Ohio	87½	......	......	86⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	78	77⅞	75½	76⅛
Burlington	142½	144¼	142⅞	143⅝
Con. Tob. com.	44½	45	44½	44⅞
Ches. and Ohio	38⅞	39	38⅜	39
C., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	[illegible]	76
C. I. L. com	25½	25⅝	25¼	25¼
Diamond Match	135	135	135	135
Federal Steel	42	42½	41	42⅛
Federal Steel pfd	70	70¼	70	70¼
General Elect	189	192½	189	184
Glucose	49¼	49½	47½	49¼
Hocking pfd	70¾	70¾	[illegible]	70¾
Louis. & Nash.	85¾	87¼	85¾	87
Leather	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
Leather pfd	75⅞	76	[illegible]	75⅞
Linseed com	6	6	6	6
Linseed pfd	33	33	33	33
Manhattan	117	118¾	116⅝	117
Missouri Pacific	85⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	86
Missouri K. & T.	54⅝	55½	54½	54⅛
Nat. Tube, com	58½	59¾	58½	58½
Nat. Tube, pfd	99¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	99½
Nat. Steel com	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
North Pacific	82⅛	82¼	81⅞	82⅛
North Pacific, pfd	86⅛	87⅛	86⅝	86⅝
New York Central	143⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	143
N. & W., com	43⅛	43⅜	44⅛	43
Ontario & Western	32	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Pennsylvania	146⅞	146	145⅞	145⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅞	47⅞	46⅜	47
People's Gas Co.	99⅞	100¼	99⅛	99⅞
Reading 1st pfd	31⅛	31½	31⅛	31⅛
Rock Island	12⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	12⅝
So. Ry. pfd	70⅞	71⅛	70⅞	71⅛
So. Ry. com	20	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛
St. Paul	152½	153	150½	151⅛
South. Pac.	45⅞	47	45¼	47
Tenn. C. & I.	57⅝	..	..	57
Union Pac.	83	84	82⅝	83⅞
Union Pac. pfd.	85¾	85¾	85⅝	85¾
Wabash pfd.	27⅞	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
Western Union	85¾	..	..	85⅝
W. L. E.	25½	28⅜	28½	28½

* Tube com., ex. div. 1½ per cent.

Live Stock.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, Jan. 29.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 25 cars; market opened steady to stronger; mediums and heavies, $5.40@5.45; yorkers and pigs, $5.45@5.50; stags and roughs, $3.75@5.00; closing steady.

Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 29.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade). Hogs—Receipts, six loads; market stronger; mediums, $5.60; heavy, $5.50; light Yorkers, $5.55@5.65; pigs, $5.50@5.65. Sheep—Market strong; lambs, steady.

Michigan eCntral Stock Yards, Detroit, Jan. 29.—The demand for live cattle is active this week receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.75@3.75; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $2.75@3.75. Milch cows, easy at $20@40; calves active at $5.00@7.00. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $5.25@5.50; mixed $3.60@4.60; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.25@5.30; pigs, $5.25@5.30; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Jan. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500 head; steers slow; butchers' stock and calves steady; good to prime steers, $5.10@6.00; poor to medium, $3.40@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; cows, $2.65@4.10; heifers, $2.70@4.50; canners, $1.90@2.60; bulls, $2.70@4.50; calves unchanged at $4.00@6.75; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.35@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 16,000 head; to-morrow, 32,000 head; left over, 4,250 head; market 5c higher; top, $5.45; mixed and butchers, $5.05@5.40; good to choice heavy, $5.25@5.40; rough heavy, $5.10@5.20; light, $5.15@5.35; bulk of sales at $5.20@5.35.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 29.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 5 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 15 cars; market 5c higher; pigs, $5.00@5.65; Yorkers, $5.60; mediums and heavy, $5.30. Sheep—Receipts, 10 cars; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Jan. 29.

Weakness in butter and eggs is the feature of the produce market just now. The Elgin board quotes butter 1c lower, and the market is dull and weak, with demand light. Eggs are dull, with stock being received in large quantities.

There is a better demand for vegetables with prices unchanged. Cabbage firmer.

In meats there is a good demand for hogs and calves, but beeves are dull. Poultry demand is light.

Mill feed is quoted $1 higher, and is very firm.

Hides are dull and weak, and prices will probably go lower within the week.

Quotations to-day are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 20c; No. 2 creamery, 19c; prints, creamery, 22c; packing stock 10c; fancy dairy, 12@13c; No. 2 dairy, 11@12c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11½@12c.

Eggs—Fresh, 16@17c; storage eggs, 14@15c.

Oleomargarine, 10½@14½c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per pound, 1¼c.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.50; yellow Danvers, per bu., $1; red Weatherfields, $1 per bu.

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 12c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.25.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00 per bbl.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 75c.

Carrots—Per bu., 40c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.05.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Jan. 29.—Butter market firm at 21c. Sales of week 624,500 pounds.

New York Produce.

New York, Jan. 29.—Butter—Receipts, 10,955 packages; steady; creamery, 16@22c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@14c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,766 packages; firm. Fancy large fall made, 11¼@11½c; fancy small fall made, 11⅝@12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 12,537 packages; firm at the decline. Western at mark, 18½@19c; southern at mark, 17½@18½c.

Sugar—Raw quiet; refined quiet.

Petroleum dull.

Coffee dull. No. 7 Rio, 7c.

Molasses steady.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 29.—The cotton market opened steady but very quiet, January first sold at $11.25, an advance of 29 points, and on the call rose to $11.65, the other months were unchanged to 2 points higher. Immediately after the opening January advanced to $11.75 on a scare of pit shorts and outside buying while other months stiffened several points on general support. Speculation was by no means active and comprised chiefly settlements by nervous professionals who were far from satisfied in their minds as to this probable course of the market for the next few days at least.

The Liverpool cables were fully as good as expected. Port and interior receipts were heavier than expected and this caused uneasiness among smaller holders.

As the morning wore along room liquidation caused the general list to gradually sink point after point. January dropped back to $11.59 and then remained stationary owing to refusal of either long or shorts to concede anything. Sentiment in conservative circles was mixed in the extreme and where some contended that the January "squeeze" had yet to go through some exciting periods, others took the stand that the worst over and quiet settlements would be effected during the remainder of the month.

Cotton futures opened steady: Jan., $11.75@11.65; Feb., $9.43; March, $9.35; April, $9.26; May, $9.29; June, $9.25; July, $9.25; Aug., $8.92; Sept., $8.40; Oct., $8.25.

Spot cotton closed dull and irregular; middling uplands, 12c; middling gulf, 12¼c; sales 605 bales.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, Jan. 29.—The offerings at the wool auction sales yesterday numbered 12,949 bales. Competition was spirited and the demand showed improvement. Scoured recovered and touched the recent high rates. Superior greasy when put forward brought out active bidding and some lots were taken for America. Cross breds were in small supply and owing to the firmness of holders several parcels were bought in. A large amount of Cape of Good Hope and Natal was offered, but it was not in good demand. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales, 2,200 bales; scoured, 5½@9½d.; greasy, 4¼@8½d.

Queensland, 500 bales; scoured, 1s. 2d.@1s. 4d.; greasy, 6½d@1s. 1½d.

Victoria, 3,100 bales; scoured, 6d.@1s. 5½d.; greasy, 3⅝d@1s.

South Australia, 1,800 bales; scoured, 6d.@1s. 8d.; greasy, 3⅜@8d.

West Australia, 10,000 bales; greasy, 4½@7d.

New Zealand, 20,900 bales; scoured, 5½d.@1s. 3d.; greasy, 4@7½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,200 bales; scoured, 10d.@1s. 4½d.; greasy, 3¾@6½d.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Jan. 29.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$3.50@ 4.00
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Medium lugs	5.00@ 5.50
Good lugs	5.40@ 6.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	6.50@ 7.50
Good leaf	7.50@ 8.50
Fine and selections	9.00@10.75

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$4.00@ 4.50
Trash (sound)	4.50@ 5.50
Common lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Medium lugs	6.50@ 7.00
Good lugs	7.00@ 8.00
Common leaf (short)	6.00@ 6.50
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	8.00@10.00
Fine and selections	10.00@16.75

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$3.00@ 3.25
Trash (sound)	3.25@ 3.75
Common lugs	3.75@ 4.00
Medium lugs	4.00@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.25@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.75@ 6.25
Good leaf	6.50@ 8.00
Fine and selections	9.00

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.